HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete
Wellington Cycle & Motor
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1910.

VOL XV NO- 69— BOMBAY TUESDAY MARCH 22 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
23 Mar.	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr	NARKUNDA.x		10,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,946
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	DELTA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 ,,	MALWAx ..		10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIAx ..	16,504
30 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

‖Extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
,, to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR I HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about,	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
24th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,253
12th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
23rd March	TASMANIAM. ..	For Japan.
29th ,,	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
31st ,,	MALOJA ..	For Colombo & Australia.
12th April	RYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA ..	At Colombo for Australia.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Seiyo Maru	6550	10 Mar.	25 Mar.
Hiyeizan Maru	4614	16 ,,	26 ,,
xTokushima M.	5976	22 ,,	24 ,,
Hankow Maru	4104	20 ,,	6 Apr.
Moji Maru	3757	23 ,,	6 ,,
Sado Maru	5898	23 ,,	11 ,,
Akita Maru	3817	4 Apr.	16 ,,

x For Karachi

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusan"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Indo Maru ..	11th Mar.	20th Mar.
Shiraha Maru ..	19th ,,	29th ,,
Heinan Maru ..	26th ,,	31st ,,
Shinnoh Maru ..	27th ,,	7th April
Shunko Maru ..	10th April	20th ,,
Sumatra Maru ..	22nd ,,	3rd May

For Particulars apply to :—

T. OHARA, Manager,
Phone No. 22160, Telegrams : "OSHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 358.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
23rd Mar.	BANDRA ..		Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
24th ,,	VARSOVA ..		Busreh via Karachi
28th ,,	VITA ..		Karachi via Kathiawar ports.
30th ,,	KHANDALLA		East & S. Africa.
31st ,,	CHAKLA ..		Busreh via Karachi.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays and usually Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort Bombay

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonoseki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay
Post Box No. 207.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland)
Established by Royal [illegible]
Fully paid up Capital ..... £ 6,666,666
Reserve Fund ..... F 43,777,341
£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM.
(Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sibolga
Cheribon	Padang	Sourabaya
Djember	Palembang	Solo
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tegal
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
		Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Hedjaz:—Jeddah.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers.—The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America, and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—32, Esplanade Road.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Agent.

TO SECURE

Growth of perfect health, purity of body and nobleness of soul, please go through our booklet

"BRAHMA CHARYA"

(Continence)

Sent gratis and post free on writing to :

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1922	Rs 27,787
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to —

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....
Name of Subscriber .....
Address .....
Register No. .....

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by Artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET . . . BOMBAY

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branc

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esocf Building, Plama Street, Mazagon, Bombay

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilit shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses*.

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 .. Rs. 16,46,090.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. .. Rs. 4- 0-0 % net

Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements Undoubted Security

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED Clerks and Cashier in Attorney's Office. Persons with previous experience need only apply. Box No. A. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS to Canvass orders for hand-made cloth. Apply sharp to The Manager, The Real Weaving Works, CHOWA, CANNANORE
A R 137

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A qualified person experienced in Municipal Work for the Chief Officer's post on Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 plus Conveyance allowance Rs. 15 P. M. Candidates should apply before the 20th April, 1927, stating age, caste, with testimonials and previous experience. S. M. HAGRE, President, Barsi City Municipality. Municipal Office, Barsi. 13th March, 1927.
A 28284

WANTED—For a charitable dispensary a Gujarati speaking M. B. B. S. or L. M. & S. Hours of work about 7-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. Private practice will not be allowed. Apply, stating age, experience easte, qualifications and salary expected, with testimonials, to SECRETARY, Social Service League, P. O. Box 36, Mombasa, Kenya Protectorate.
A 28312

MEDICAL.

SIDDHA GULIKA—A Sovereign remedy for Malaria and all periodical fevers. Roots out the malady and restores the body to perfect health. Price Rs. 1 1/2 for 6 pills sufficient for a complete cure. Apply to V. M. SADANANDAN, Aryavaidyan, Mankane, Chalapuram, MALABAR.
N 28311

CHANDRAPRABHA PILLS—An unfailing specific for Importence, general debility and all diseases having its seat in the generative organs, Chronic gonorrhoea, bladder complaints, stricture, etc. Guaranteed harmless. No diet restrictions. Price Rs. 3-8 per tin of 30 Pills.
N 28310

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

A VISWANATH PANDIT the unknown Astrologer of Southern India now in Bombay On-Tour. Interview on appointment only at Rs. 2/4. Discussion for one and half hour. Apply SARASWATI BHUVAN, Kapadbazar, Mahim.
P R106

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P.O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3679

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

REVISION OF
TARIFF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that the Bombay Fire Insurance Association have decided to effect wide revisions in their Tariff Rules and Regulations all of which definitely will come into operation on the 31st March, 1927. Under the new Tariffs all rates are strictly net and "subject to no rebate or discount whatsoever" other than allowances for approved Fire Extinguishing Appliances.

Members of the Association are authorised to grant temporary cover for a period in no case exceeding 30 days but no policy or renewal receipt will be issued without pre-payment of the full premium.

A. F. FERGUSON & CO.,
Secretaries.
28247

THE RAJPUTANA MINERALS COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Ewart House, Tamerind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1927, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the period ended 30th September, 1926.
2. To appoint Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 12th March to TUESDAY, the 22nd March, 1927, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

LALJI NARANJI & CO.
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1927.
28213.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TEAK SAWN WOOD FOR SALE.

SCANTLINGS of standard sizes and boards 6'x8" xl" both about 3,000 cubic feet from seasoned Timber stored in special drying sheds. Special concessions to purchasers who buy and pay in cash before end of March, 1927. Please apply to

The DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER,
Kanara Coast Division,
Honavar, Kanara.
28308

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Stone-ware pipes, Junctions, Gulley Traps, C. I. Manhole covers and best Portland Cement to the Ahmedabad Municipality during the ensuing two years are invited, and will be received by the under-signed on or before Thursday the 7th April, 1927, at 4-0 P.M.

Each tender must be accompanied with one per cent of the total estimated sum, as earnest money.

Deposits and earnest money in cash or currency notes only will be accepted and no interest will be allowed for that sum.

Tender form with a copy of specifications can be had from the Store Keeper, on a payment of Re. 1 per each item as tender fee.

The Municipality does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) S. A. SHETE,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office, 19-3-27.
28309

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAJA BAHADUR BANSILAL MOTILAL as Manager of the Joint and undivided Hindu family consisting of himself and his minor sons Panalal and Gordhanlal and Govindlal Bansilal as manager of the joint and undivided Hindu family consisting of himself and his sons and Mukundlal Bansilal as managing member of the Joint and undivided Hindu family consisting of himself and his minor sons and Narayanlal Bansilal as manager of the joint and undivided Hindu family, consisting of himself and his minor son of Bombay have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client RAJA BAHADUR BANSILAL MOTILAL, of Hyderabad Marwadi Hindu as manager of the joint and undivided Hindu family consisting of himself and his minor sons Panalal and Gordhanlal. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the houses and buildings thereon known as the old Secretariat comprising an area of 12242 square yards or thereabouts and situate within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, surrounded by Apollo Street, Hummum Street, Dean Lane, Tamarind Lane and Bruce Lane and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 190, Fort Division New Survey No. 9439 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1034, Street Nos. 20, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 Apollo Street, A Ward No. 1236, Street Nos. 22-2-4-6, Apollo Street, and Hummam Street and A Ward No. 1237, Street Nos. 5-7-9, 43 to 55 Dean Lane, Tamarind Lane and A Ward No. 1238 Street No. 16 to 22, 8 to 14, Hammum Street, A Ward No. 1240 (2) Street No. 24B, Hummum Street and A Ward No. 1240 (4), Street No. 24C, Hummum Street and A Ward No. 1262, Street No. 27-41, Tamarind Lane, and bounded, on the North by Bruce Lane, on the South by Hummum Street, on the East by Apollo Street, and on the West by Dean Lane and Tamarind Lane and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Receiver in Suit No. 688 of 1917 in the High Court of Bombay, wherein Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal is the Plaintiff and Govindlal Bansilal and others are the Defendants.

Dated this 15th day of March, 1927
MERWANJI KOLA AND CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
28282

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO 859 OF 1926.

JAMNADAS PARBHUDAS and Anr. ... Plaintiffs.

V/s.

CURSONDAS LUDHA ... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 28th day of April, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1927, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

ALL that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with messuage, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Sion, outside the Fort of Bombay, on the Eastern side of Duncan Causeway in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6638.88 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 17210 and New Survey No. 1/517 and bounded on the East by the Duncan Causeway, on the West by the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, on the North by the property in charge of Executive Engineer Thana District and on the South by the land belonging to the charity Estate of Bhaidas Sakidas.

For Further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. KHARAS AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 24, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 21st day of January, 1927.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner,
28182

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 2461 of 1926.

THE CENTRAL INDIA ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LIMITED. (In Liquidation) ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

JAIRAM HARIDAS ..... Defendant.

To
JAIRAM HARIDAS, Esquire,
The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed the above suit against you to recover the sum of Rs. 1,440-9-6 with interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum on Rs. 925 from the 16th day of June, 1925, till judgment, costs of the suit and further interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment and that the hearing of the above suit has been fixed for Wednesday, the 6th day of April, 1927, at 11 a.m. If you do not attend at the hearing the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 19th day of March, 1927.
SURAIYA AND CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
28307

WHAT ACTRESSES KNOW

The Use and Abuse of Toilet Creams.

Why do actresses always remove their "make-up" with cold cream, and never soap and water? Simply because they know that only grease will remove grease, and as theatrical make-up is compounded of grease, it is useless to attack it with water! The ordinary woman who daily uses some sort of toilet cream before powdering rarely understands the deleterious effect of this habit, unless the skin is thoroughly cleansed of such accumulations before going to sleep at night. The pores of the skin become clogged and the dried-up outer scarf-skin which should come away periodically as it wears itself out, is buried deeper and deeper by the daily smothering of powder.

So most actresses use mercolized wax on retiring at night, for this has an *absorptive* action which not only empties the pores of all foreign matter, but *entirely remove* the decayed outer tissue which clings to the new skin in tiny scaly particles, preventing it from revealing itself in all its freshness and charm. Just a little gentle massage with mercolized wax for ten nights or so works wonders. First wash the face with warm water and while the skin is still damp, rub in the mercolized wax with the tips of the fingers all over the face and neck. Leave on until the morning, when, after bathing, a refreshing smoothness is apparent which increases daily until the old skin is completely absorbed, and the fresh new complexion underneath is revealed in all its beauty.

AMUSEMENTS.

7 REELS
FELIX FANS THE FLAMES — PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

EDWARD THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
"The ADVENTURE OF ONE NIGHT"
FEATURING HARRY PEEL

AN ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENT.
"ABU HASSAN" or "THE SLEEPER AWAKENED"
A MUSICAL COMEDY IN THREE ACTS.
(Written and Presented by Harindranath Chattopadhyaya.)
At The
EXCELSIOR THEATRE
FRIDAY, 25th March at 6 p.m.
SATURDAY, 26th March at 9-30 p.m.
SUNDAY, 27th March at 6 p.m.
MONDAY, 28th March at 6 p.m.
A Gorgeous Play of Colour, Song and Dance. An exquisite drama which will pass into memory.
Rates:—Rs. 5 to Re. 1 Exclusive of Tax.
Booking at S. Rose & Co. Ltd.

In Aid of the Tercentenary Celebrations of Shree Shivaji Maharaj
TO-NIGHT AT 9 P. M.
(TUESDAY 22nd March 1927)
at the
HEERA BAG HALL
(Near C. P. Tank.)
GRAND MUSICAL CONCERT
By India's Greatest Singer
Prof. RAMKRISHNA
VAZE BUWA
with his two Disciples
Mr. PENDHARKAR
AND Master DINANATH.
Rates (Exclusive of E.Tax)
Rs. 10, 8, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

FURNITURE SALE.

ON SUNDAY, THE 27TH MARCH, 1927, AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.) AT "ADMIRALTY HOUSE," WODEHOUSE ROAD, COLABA, OPP. PANDAY'S SANATORIUM.
AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE AND SUBSTANTIALLY MADE TO ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. CHUBB'S SAFE, SWEET TONED COTTAGE PIANO, CABINET GRAMOPHONE, COMPLETE JACOBEAN BEDROOM FURNITURE, RICH CROCKERY, GLASS AND PLATED-WARE, ETC., ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 27th March, 1927, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Admiralty House," Wodehouse Road, Colaba, Opp. Panday's Sanatorium the very valuable and substantially made to order household furniture, real mahogany dining table and chairs, elegant sideboards, dinner wagons and tea tables, a few pieces of old carved blackwood furniture, leather lined suites of chesterfield sofas and chairs, Jacobean drawing room suites, writing bureaus, and nest of tables, also velvet lined drawing-room suite, sweet toned cottage piano, cabinet gramophone, rolled top office table and chairs, Chubb's safe with stand, boat shaped perambulator, Singer's sewing machine, complete Jacobean bedroom furniture, richly polished mirror door almyrahs, dressing tables, bedsteads, meatsafes, ice box, very rich glass, crockery and platedware by the best known makers, refrigerator ice box, etc., etc.

WEEKLY SALE.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)
AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFES, PIECE-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (TUESDAY), the 22nd March, 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door Almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, safes, etc.

By the order of the Insurance Co. concerned:—
48 pieces of flannelettes.
66 pieces of cotton embroidered muslin flowning.
20 pieces of white embroidered voiles.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros:—
A big lot of shirtings, jaconets, nainsooks, etc., etc.

The property of an European gentleman:—Dining table, chairs, iron cots, marble toys, table, cabinet, teapoy, dressing tables, wash stand, clock, sewing machine, oil stove, large painted wall bracket, vielo-phone with records, ice-box, music stand, meatsafe, pictures, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

TO-NIGHT
YOUNG HUSBANDS
Remember that Bombay's Beloved

DESIRES YOU TO SEE HER
At the Popular
MAJESTIC CINEMA
IN GIRGAUM.

THE ORIGINAL FIRM of OCULISTS and OPTICIANS.
DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co.,
By Special Appointment
to
H. E. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad, G. C. S. I., G. B. E.
H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore G. C. S. I., G. B. E.
H. H. The Nawab of Rampur, G. C. S. I. G. C. I. E., G. C. V. O.
Established 1890

71, Esplande Road, Near Currency Bank and Opposite Bombay Club, Fort.
Daily Consultations of a qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from Royal London Moorfields' Ophthalmic Hospital and that of Mr. N. B. Pastoor, F. S. M. C., F. I. O. F. N. A. O. (London) who has just returned from England having gained highest qualifications in Visual and Ophthalmic Optics available in Great Britain.
rates are very moderate and our work prompt and accurate.
Plea e note our address carefully and d not mix us up with firms of similar nam

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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY, March 21.

Our market was closed to-day being a holiday. However some small business was believed to have been done under the cloak of private business for Broach April-May delivery between Rs. 292 and Rs. 291-8. Liverpool opened 2 points lower as expectd. Private cables indicate that the market is expecting bearish ginning figures to-day.

The final ginning report will be issued by the U. S. Census Bureau to-day should it prove bullish, we would strongly recommend short sales locally for a quick turn, as we believe any advance in the prices of American Cotton at the moment is likely to attract freer offerings from the South and liquidations on bull accounts. Present favourable weather for plating the new American cotton crop is bound to have a discouraging effect to any constructive Bull movement and we believe in no major price movement until more is known about the acreage.

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, March 21.

The Silver market is steady with a moderate enquiry:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready Silver ..	58	8	0
Fagan delivery ..	58	5	0
Chaitra delivery ..	58	5	0

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

BOMBAY, March 21.

The following are the closing rates of wheat and seeds on Ready Delivery Terms to-day:

Linseed Brown Bold Rs. 10|7 per cwt.
Linseed Brown Small Rs. 9|12 per cwt.
Rapeseed Gujarat Rs. 11|12 per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore Rs. 11|12 per cwt.
Rapesed Brown Cawnpore Rs. 11 per cwt.
Castorseed Bold Rs. 10|11 per cwt.
Casorseed Small Rs. 10|7 per cwt.
Groundnutseeds Bold Rs. 12|15 per cwt.
Cottonseed Rs. 4|7 per cwt.
Wheat Delhi Pissi Rs. 8|1 per cwt.
Wheat Karachi Bungla Rs. 8|2 per cwt.
Wheat Pissi Sooni 70|30 Rs. 8 per cwt.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, March 21.

Ready prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled steady to-day evidencing a drop of about a pence per cwt. in April Shipment prices and a rise about 2d. per cwt. in Java new crop prices.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:

Fine White Java Sugar.
Ready Rs. 16|8 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 11|8 per F. B. H.
Shipment March sh. 17|4 per F.B.H.
Shipment April sh. 17|5 per F.B.H.
Shipment July-Aug.-Sept. sh. 17 per F B. H.
Shipment Oct.-Nov.-Dec. sh. 17|2 per F. B. H.
Jamnagar C. I. F. shipment March sh. 17|8 per F.B.H.
Jamnagar C. I. F. shipment April sh. 17|10 per F.B.H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:
Ready Rs. 16|12 per cwt.
Shipment Feb.-March sh. 17|3 per F. B. H.
Tone: Steady.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, March 19.

The weeely Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:—

	Bales.
Total in Sight ..	16,417,000
Egyptian Cotton, Visible Supply ..	574,000
East Indian Cotton, Visible Supply ..	130,000
American Cotton, Visible Supply ..	6,531,000
Other Cotton, Visible Supply ..	364,000
Total Sales ..	33,000
East Indian Cotton Sales ..	200
East Indian Cotton Stock ..	9,000
East Indian Cotton Forwarded ..	400
East Indian Cotton Actual Export ..	100
East Indian Cotton Imports ..	1000
American Cotton Afloat ..	193,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat ..	11,000
Total Afloat ..	287,000
Takings of the World's Spinners American Cotton ..	391,000

A study of above figures show that the weekly movement of into sight was 254,000 Bales. Visible Supply of Egyptian Cotton shows an increase of 1,000 Bales. East Indian increased by 12,000 Bales. Americans decreased by 1,34,000 Bales and other Cotton increased by 4,000 Bales. Weekly sales of American Cotton show a reduction of 29,000 Bales, which shows Manchester is not buying cotton freely at the moment. World's Spinners takings of American Cotton show a increase of 23,000 Bales during the week.

OUR GROWTH.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA grows in years but it never grows old. The passing of time merely serves to enlarge its experience, increase its strength and to renew the progressive spirit of youth which it always maintains.

	JUNE 1916.	JUNE 1926.
CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000	Rs. 3,36,00,000
RESERVE	„ 1,60,000	„ 1,00,00,000
DEPOSITS	„ 85,00,000	„ 15,93,34,000

Its life and service are dedicated to these purposes:—

To safeguard your moneys.
To further your interest.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

WEEKLY REPORT.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 19.

Mr. V. H. A. Ganny, Stock and Share Broker, states in his weekly report that:

Jute shares opening a bit easy due to a quiet Hessian market has firmed up immediately on a sudden improvement in the Hessian market. Howrah, Clive and National having been done upto Rs. 48-6, 41-8 and 34-14 close Rs. 49-2, 42 and 35-4 respectively. Higher denominations were also quite firm. Dividends for Alliance and Gondolpara, Rs. 10 and 150 per share respectively.

Cotton:—Dunbar were a quiet market. Bengal-Nagpur were steady at Rs. 25-6 C. D. (annas eight per share.)

Coals:—Were dull with the exception of a few deals in Burrakur and Bengal. Burrakur has declared a dividend of 6 annas per share.

Tea Shares:—Had some enquiry this week. Rutema and Desai and Parbuttia were placed at a better price than last week. There were an alround demand with an upward tendency.

Banks:—Were practically neglected.

Government Securities:—In spite of very little business they have ruled quite firm. 3 1|2 per cent. Paper and 4 1|2 per cent. New Loan have appreciated to Rs. 78-12 and Rs. 88-12 respectively. Other issues were also steady.

Miscellaneous:—Sugar Companies have appreciated a good deal. Cawnpore and Champaran were done at Rs. 29 C. D. and Rs. 13-8 respectively. In Engineering section Burn and Co. have advanced by 15 points Indian Iron and Steel have firmed up with buyers dissatisfied at the close. The share market remained closed on Thursday the 17th and Fridays the 18th instant on account of "Holi" Holidays.

JUTES.

Albion on March 14, 578, 580.
Alliance on March 14, 622; on March 15, 623, 626 1|2 on March 16, 622.
Anglo-India on March 15, 442 1|2.
Anglo-India (pref.) 7 per cent. on March 15, 120.
Auckland on March 16, 308, 310.
Birla on March 14, 11 7|8; on March 15, 11 9|16, 11 13|16, on March 16 11 1|2.
Budge Budge on March 16 582.
Caledonian (pref.) on March 14 120.
Cheviot on March 14, 335; on March 16, 336.
Clive on March 14, 41 7|61, 41 9|16, on March 15, 41 3|4, 42, on March 16, 41 7|8, 42 3|16.
Clive (pref.) 6 per cent. on March 14, 103, 104, on March 15, 103.
Craig on March 15, 5 1|8, on March 16 5 1|8.
Dalhousie on March 14, 502, on March 15, 503, 505 1|2, on March 16, 509.
Delta on March 15 646.
Empire on March 14 59 1|2, on March 16 59 1|2, 60.
Fort Gloster on March 15, 1033.
Fort William on March 14, 404, 405; on March 15, 406, 407 1|2 on March 16, 406, 410.
Gourepore on March 15, 790, 794.
Hooghly on March 14, 92 1|2, on March 15, 93 1|2, 94, on March 16 94, 94 1|4.
Hooghly (pref.) on March 15, 16 1|2.
Howrah on March 14, 48 7|16. 48 1|2 on March 15, 49, 48 3|4, on March 16, 48 7|8, 49 3|16.
How 7 per cent. (pref.) on March 14, 117.
Hukumchand on March 15, 14 13|16, 14 7|8, on March 16 14 15|16, 15 3|16.
Hukumchand (pref.) 7 per cent. on March 14, 97.
Kamarhatty on March 14. 713,717, on March 16, 713,717, 1|2.
Kamarhatty (pref.) 6 per cent. on March 14 103 1|2.
Kanknarrah on March 16 553.
Kelvin on March 15, 903,907 1|2, on March 16, 899.
Lansdowne on March 14 332, on March 15, 329,330, on March 16 322.
Lothian on March 14, 540, on March 15, 549, on March 16 551.
Naihati on March 15, 591, on March 16 593, 595.
Naihati (pref.) on March 14 118.
National on March 14, 35, 34 7|8, on March 15 35 1|8 35 3|8 on March 16 35 35 5|16.
New Central on March 15, 674.
Northbrook on March 15, 61 1|2.
Presidency on March 14, 9 1|2, 9 6|16, on March 15 9 1|4, on March 16, 9 1|4, 9 5|8.
Reliance on March 15 84 3|4.
Standard on March 15, 518, on March 16 520.
Waverley on March 14, 7 1|4, 7 1|2, on March 15, 7 3|8, 7 5|8.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23.

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson, Cotton Brokers, Liverpool in their weekly report make the following observations:—

AMERICAN FUTURES.

The variations in price since last we wrote have been comparatively slight, but the undertone has continued of an extremely steady character and the market presents a healthy and sound appearance. This has certainly been more the case here than on the overseas Exchanges, for in New York and New Orleans a somewhat halting tendency has made its appearance at times, due in great measure to March liquidation owing to the imminence of that month. The uncertainties surrounding the Farm Relief Bill have also caused irregularity there, whilst here this influence is more or less disregarded. The measure has now passed the House of Representatives and is awaiting the decision of the President, the general expectation being that he will veto the Bill, but operators are somewhat confused as to what will occur whichever way he decides. For ourselves, we consider that should by any chance Mr. Coolidge approve of the proposed legislation, as far as the American markets are concerned, it would result in an immediate advance, but, ultimately, it would prove a "bearish" facor, encouraging, as it would, full planting by the farmer. On the other hand, whilst some decline may be witnessed if the Bill is vetoed, we do not think this will be of long duration, owing to the steady and constant demand from the trade on all recessions. Our expectation is that common-sense will prevail rather than political considerations, and that, as far as the President is concerned, the so-called Farm Relief measure will be shelved. In any event, we understand that a decision will be reached in the course of the next few days, and it will be a good thing when this influence is out of the way.

Locally, the outstanding factor has been the large business doing on the spot and the extensive enquiry ahead, which is the sequel to the excellent accounts which are being received from Manchester. Not only is there a steadily expanding trade there from practically all markets, with the exception of China, but it is authoritatively stated that for the first time for a long period spinners are steadily improving their margins. This will be a great relief to all those concerned in this large Lancashire business. Despite the fact that many makers are now under contract for several months ahead, and that consequently delivery is difficulty to arrange, and also in face of the rising prices, the demand keeps as active as ever, and there is no sign at the moment of any lull in operations from the various consuming centres. The support in consequence which this market is deriving from calling of previous purchases by spinners, and fresh buying from the same quarters has strengthened this market compared to the overseas Exchanges, and the parity between this market and New York shows a distinctly widening tendency for all positions. At the same time, the large demand for actual cotton has had no effect on the immediately near positions, and during the week the current month was actually sold at 10 points under March. This reflects the fact that it is still attractive to place certain styles of cotton on docket, even though the allowances are reputed to be distinctly more unsatisfactory to the tenderer than has recently been the case. Some liquidation has also appeared in March, and the result is that this month has weakened slightly compared to May and July. On the other hand, the latter two months have both strengthened as compared to new crop options, which is a curious situation, but there are apparently many interests who are content to embark upon the operation of buying May and July and selling October, basing their calculations on the situation being altered then from that ruling now. This may be the case, but all we can say is that a certain amount of this has been discounted already, and if circumstances do not favour the holders of this crop towards the end of the season, addition weakness will make itself felt owin to the extent to which this operation has been entered into by those who have no desire or intention to take actual cotton.

The situation in China, despite the fact that an agreement has been signed with regard to Hankow between our Government and the representative of the Cantonese party, continues to be most confused, unstable and unsatisfactory, and the menace to Shanghai grows greater day by day. It is indeed fortunate that our Government wisely foresaw the situation likely to arise and have sent adequate protection to British residents in that city. The evens in China, however, are having but little effect on sentiment here, and even in Manchester a certain amount of business gets through for that large country.

The takings of the World were again on a very heavy scale last week, and the amount to date now exceeds last year's figure for the same period by 830,000 bales. This is considerably larger than looked likely some little time ago, and, if continued, as we believe it will be, foreshadows a very large total by the end of the season.

The market at the time of writing looks very sound and likely to advance further, in a steady and gradual fashion. As prices reach higher levels, naturally actual cotton comes out, but it is surprising how firm Southern holders are, and, as far as Liverpool is concerned, the great difficulty has been in securing fresh supplies on anything like a reasonable basis, despite the widening parity. The fact must not be ignored, as we have pointed out in previous circulars, that the present rise is somewhat unfortunate for those who based their ideas on a very drastic reduction in acreage next season, for there will soon be little inducement for the planter to work on these lines. At the same time, there promises to be a considerable reduction in fertilisers, and, of course, there is all the vagaries of the weather to go through during the growing and marketing season. The strength of the situation at present is the large demand from the trade, necessitaling free purchases in the option markets of the World and, particularly as far as our market is concerned, the situation is one bare of contracts owing to the large amount tied up, due to heavy buying by spinners for two or three years ahead when values were on the low levels. The consequence is that, despite the disappointment due to the lessened promise of a material diminution in the land under cotton, prices may be pushed considerably higher for the time being. Caution, however, should be exercised, as we are entirely dependent under such conditions upon the maintenance of the present activity in trade, and any pause in this would be rather badly felt. For the time being, however, we should suggest taking advantage of all declines from present levels to enter into purchases. At the same time we do not think it wise for those who have cotton bought when prices were materially lower to be too greedy, but to be prepared to take advantage of the present and prospective buying wave from the trade to gradually secure their profits.

AMERICAN SPOT.

The estimated sales for the week under review are given as 76,000 bales; this represents the best week of spot business in Liverpool for a number of years. A certain amount of the trading has been of speculative account, but the real backing is from the trade. Business has expanded in Manchester, and very important lines in yarn and cloth have been going through. The atmosphere in that market is quite different from anything that has been seen since the boom period. Margins are improving and the general spirit of the trade warrants very optimistic views for the future. The Indian markets have been active buyers, and the Lancashire traders are once again able to compete against Continental traders in the markets of the Near East. Basis on the spot has responded to the increased activity, both in the lower grades, which during the last few weeks have been so much in demand, and also in the Strict Middling and High Grade styles, which, after a period of depression, are now coming into their own. There seems no reason to anaipate rise in the duller low grade cottons, but any offerings of bright, bloomy, low grades are very quicly snapped up, and there may well be a considerable hardening in the basis in this cotton. There is a big selection of high grade cottons, but at the same time this market is probably the only centre with a stock of these styles, and any increase in the demand during the summer months may very quickly cause a sharp rise in basis.

REVIEW OF THE RUBBUR MARKET FOR 1926.

(II.).

Continuing to our Saturday's issue dated 19th instant, Messrs. Symington and Sinclair in their annual reports of the Rubber market state as under:—

London Stock.—We estimate the surplus of production over consumption in 1926 amounted to 90,000 tons. Approximately half of this surplus found its way into the London Stock which stood at 48,948 tons on 1st January, 1927, compared with 6,129 tons on 2nd January, 1926.

The following figures rather clearly illustrate the close relation between London Stock and Price:—

1925:—
Official Average Price for the year 2|11.309.
London Stock, 3rd January, 29,206 tons.
London Stock, 26th December 5,543 tons.
Lowest Recorded Price 1-4 5|8 on 20th January (Stock 29,282 tons).
Highest Recorded Price 4|8 on 9th December (Stock 3,831 tons).
1926—
Official Average Price for the year 1|11.651.
London Stock, 2nd January 6,129 tons.
London Stock, 25th December, 48,382 tons.
Highest Recorded Price 3|10 on 4th January, (Stock 6,129 tons).
Lowest Recorded Price 1|5 7-8 on 2nd December (Stock 43,859 tons).

Production in 1926—MALAYA.—The gross exports from Malaya for 1926 amounted to 394,363 tons. Foreign imports were 151,243 tons whereof 123,033 tons were entered as wet Native Rubber. Allowing for 35 per cent moisture and dirt in the latter we arrive at a figure of 108,182 tons nett imports leaving 286,181 tons as the nett figure of exports of Malayan produced Rubber. To this must be added a figure of 7,603 tons for the increase during the year in Dealers' stock in Penang and Singapore, making total Malayan production of 293,784 tons. The increase in stocks may consist in fact of imported Rubber, but as we have allowed for all the imported Rubber in our calculation of exports, we must assume an equal quantity of Malayan produce to account for the addition to stock.

In our paragraph on Restriction we have referred to the various changes made in the Scheme during 1926. In this connection it may be of interest to quote the Rubber Controller's figures of the total export credits issued for the four quarters of the Restriction year November 1925 to October 1926 which are as follows:—

	Rs.
November 1925-January, 1926..	64,450
February-April, 1926 ..	73,700
May-July, 1926 ..	77,950
August-October, 1926 ..	81,100
	297,200

The official Standard production figures for the year (published 18th March, 1926) was given as 294,800 tons. The November-January and February-April figures are approximately one quarter at 85 per cent. and one quarter at 100 per cent. of this figure. The changes introduced in April proved to be much more far-reaching than was generally anticipated and rtsulted in a total increase in the following six months of 11,800 tons in the Exportable Quota. It may be worth while to point out here that during the last six months of the old Restriction year (May-October 1926) export credits were issued totalling 159,200 tons equal to 318,400 tons per annum, an increase of 23,600 tons on the original figure.

Taking the above total of export credits issued we can make the following calculation to check our estimate of Malayan production given above:—

	Tons.
Total Export Credits issued ..	297,200
Add Credits carried over end October, 1925 .	5,900
Add Exports on payment of extra duty ..	1,059
Maximum Possible Exports ..	304,600
Deduct Credits carried over end October, 1926 ..	25,000
	279,600
Deduct shipments of Malayan Rubber November-December, 1925 ..	41,100
	238,500
Add shipments of Malayan Rubber November-December, 1926 ..	52,000
	290,500
Add Produce of the Islands of Singapore and Penang ..	6,200
Malayan Production, 1926 ..	296,700

This agrees within 3,000 tons (approximately 1 per cent.) with our figure, 293,784 tons, arrived at by an entirely different calculation.

CEYLON.—The total shipments from Ceylon for 1926 amount to 63,731 tons whereof 4,748 were imported Rubber—principally from Southern India—leaving the shipments of Ceylon produced Rubber at 58,983 tons.

Ceylon's actal exportable quota for the year works out as follows:—

	Tons.
January 1 month at 85 per cent of 5,720 tons ..	4,862
February-June 5 months at 100 per cent. of 5,720 tons per per month ..	28,600
July-October 4 months at 100 per cent. of 5,873 tons per per month ..	23,492
November-December 2 months at 80 per cent of 6,153 tons per month ..	9,844
Total ..	66,798

Ceylon shipments therefore worked out at 88.30 per cent. of her Exportable Quota for the year.

The new Standard Production for the current year is stated as 73,839 tons equal to 6,153 tons per month.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.—On the basis of the figures published by the Dutch East Indies Rubber Trade Association we estimate the shipments of Rubber from the Dutch East Indies for the past three years as follows:—

	1924 Tons.	1925 Tons.	1926 Tons.
Estate Rubber ..	97,552	111,839	128,317
Native Rubber (dry content) ..	52,939	79,448	79,847
Total ..	150,491	191,287	208,164

OTHER SOURCES.—On the basis of Revised figures published by the Rubber Growers Association we have considerably increased our estimate of output from Sarawak. Shipments from Brazil show a falling off 2,500 tons while other "Wild" Rubber show a gain of 3,500 tons.

(To be continued.)

MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 23.

The general trade here cotinues to improve and the increasing confidence shown by Indian customers has resulted in a considerable stiffening of prices. There is a very large volume of enquiry, but owing to spinners demanding a greater margin of profit many of the offers from overseas fail to materialise into genuine business. However, trade is undoubtedly improving, and is better than it has been for years, though, as China is still to all intents and purposes out of the market, there is still room for improvement. The signing of the agreement at Hankow is regarded as likely to produce beneficial effects, and the latest news from Shanghai suggests that British interests are being well protected.

Cloth:—Indian demand for shirtings remains unabated and good orders are being placed. Customers are asking for prices of cloth which have not been sold for a considerable period.

The smaller markets are doing a satisfactory volume of miscellaneous business.

Yarn.—Prices are stiffening daily, particularly in American yarns. The better feeling is probably caused by the Yarn Association having become an accepted fact, and, of course, most mills are booked fairly well ahead and are in the happy position of being able to hold out for better prices on any new contracts.

TRADE ENQUIRIES

The following trade enquiries have been received by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, who will welcome replies to be addressed to him direct by any individual or firm interested. Firms replying to these enquiries should furnish their bank references with their replies.

PODOPHYLLUM, SENNA LEAVES, ETC.

(P—301)—A firm in Calcutta desires to be put in touch with suppliers of Podophyllum, Sena Leaves, Cinchona Red Bark, Chinese Rhubarb and Seedless Tamarind.

WILD BOAR SKINS.

(P—302)—A local firm desires to be put in touch with suppliers of Wild Boar Skins in exportable quantities.

PEPPER AND COFFEE.

(P—303)—A correspondent in Trieste enquires for exporters of Tellicherry Pepper and Mysore Coffee requiring an agent in Italy.

CITRONELLA OIL.

(P—304)—A local firm enquires for purchasers of Citronella Oil.

DATURA LEAF.

(P—305)—A correspondent in Cocanada (South India) desires to be put in touch with purchasers of Datura Leaf.

BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION LTD.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The following is the Directors' report to the seventh ordinary general meeting to be held on the 26th instant:

After providing Rs. 661,967-3-5 for depreciation of Block, the nett trading profit is Rs. 1,58,431-2-7 to which has to be added income from investments amounting to Rs. 5,68,648-9-3 and the amount carried forward from last year, namely, Rs. 2,07,066-2-9. The nett sum available for distribution is therefore Rs. 9,34,145-14-7. The Directors recommend that the sum of Rs. 15,00,000 should be transferred from the General Reserve and that the total sum of Rs. 24,34,145-14-7, thus made available, should be disposed of by giving a dividend of 8 per cent. on Preference shares and 5 per cent. on ordinary shares, the balance of Rs. 2,33,645-14-7 to be carried forward to next account.

The fall in commodity prices and complete lack of buying confidence referred to in last year's report continued throughout the whole of 1926. With the rupee exchange at a marked appreciation over sterling, foreign manufacturers have enjoyed an advanage over Indian manufactures, whose production costs have remained practically unchanged.

The woollen sections in particular have had to deal with extraordinary competition, due largely to the flooding of Indian markets with cheap productions from Europe, whilst Government orders, which form a considerable portion of the business, have had to be accepted at unremunerative rates to meet the quotations obtained from English manufacturers. Under these trying circumstances the staff have loyally given of their bes twhile expenditure has been cut down to a minimum.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRADING POSITION.

Since the close of the year there has been a distinct improvement in the cotton trading position. It is hoped that this may spread to the other manufacturing sections of the Corporation.

The Directors have thought it prudent to allocate Rs. 5,00,000 of the General Reserve as a reserve (approximating to 5 per cent.) against possibl depreciation in investments; they hope that, when general trading conditions throughout India improve, they will be able to restore this amount to General Reserve.

The Block items on the assets side of the Balance sheet have all been fully depreciated, whilst stocks and stores have been included at market value or cost, whichever is the lower, and the Directors report that all the branches of the Corporation are in a position to take immediate advantage of any revival of trade.

HAND SPINNING INDUSTRY

The spinning wheel should have a fresh spurt if the report of an invention that reaches us from Bangalore proves true. It is learnt that a machine "charka" (spinning wheel) wherein 6 to 20 spindles can be worked by turning a wheel whereby one to three pounds of yarn can be spun in eight hours has been invented by a "khaddar" (hand spun cloth) enthusiast in the city of Bangalore. It is like an ordinary "charka" with some improvements, the reeling, twisting and feeding being done simultaneously with automatic precisions. It is maintained that with its aid one can earn eight to twenty-four annas a day as against two annas per diem now being earned on the ordinary "charkas." Scientific and economic possibilities of this new development in "charka" industry as a cottage labour is now being investigated by the economic section of the Mysore Government. The "charka," we read, is making gradual headway in every Mysore home. It has caught the popular imagination and its rapid strides in the villages is particularly remarkable. As a leisure time job it works wonderfully well. Enterprising enthusiasts are working at it. The Mysore Economic Section is devoting full attention. Almost every district economic superintendent has taken it up in right earnest and is carrying its message from village to village in the country parts. Hand-spinning has been introduced in Kankanhally, Changapatna and five other villages in Bangalore district, while in Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, Shimoga, Hassan, Kadur and Chitaldrug, demonstrations in "charka" and fly-shuttle looms are now a special feature. Even officials in Chikmagalur and other centres are taking keen interest in the matter. Khaddar Boards have been started at Gubbi, Maddagiri and Pavagada and a Hand-spinners' Association is being formed at Midigiri, a model village for such schemes, among Adi Karnatakas and students of this community.—("Commerce.")

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PRESS.

RAMAZAN IN HYDERABAD.

His Exalted Highness's Government has issued orders asking the Mussalmans to conform to the religious commandments during the sacred month of Ramzan. They have been further asked not to smoke in public during the day. Muslim Hotel-keepers have been warned not to serve their customers openly. The police have been instructed to see that the orders are strictly carried out. ("Hamdard")

"To do away with unemployment amongst the Sikhs it has been suggested to convene a Sikh Industrial Conference at Rawalpindi during the Easter. A strong Committee has been formed and industrial experts of the calibre of Sir Ganga Ram and Lala Har Kishan Lal have been particularly requested to make the forthcoming Conference a success." ("Bande Mataram").

Referring to the fight that took place between a couple of Europeans and two sons of Sir Ali Imam at the Patna Railway Station, "Bande Mataram" observes: "Formely there was a custom among Englishmen not to interfere with two fighting persons. They considered it to be against sportsmanship. But the pride of being the rulers of India has, to a great extent, deprived than of the noble spirit. This is the reason why a European who was hitherto only a spectator, sided with his companion as soon as he saw him in a tight corner, with the result that Sir Ali Imam's second son also jumped into the fight. In any case the Europeans must have realised that the Indians are not what they were before.

The Constantinople correspondent of "Hamdard" writes to say that the 27th of January has been set apart by Turkey for commemorating the Turkish airmen who lost their lives in their attempts to conquer air. The number of these martyrs has reached 46.

"Payam-e-Ta'alim" gives details of the work done by the Deputation of the national Muslim University of Delhi in the province of Bohar and states that so far Rs. 10,000 have been collected from that province. It is, however, hoped that more help will be forth-coming in the near future.

His Exalted Highness has granted a monthly stipend of Rs. 150 to the widow of Maulana Abdul Halim Sharar of Lucknow, the greatest Urdu novelist s of his age. ("Haqiqat").

"Habl-ut-Matin" states that Aqa Mirza Yusuf Shirazi who is running a motor-workshop at Hyderabad, Deccan, has invented an instrument which when used in a motor-car will stop smoke and noise at the same time. He is also responsible for the invention of a motor-cycle which can be driven without the help of petrol and electricity.

The annual session of the Tilak School of Politics will be held at Lahore on the 26th and 27th instant. Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj have already promised to attend. It is hoped that Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar will also grace the occasion. ("Bande Mataram").

Pandits Malavivaji and Kunzru have appealed for one thousand volunters to work during the Kumbh festival from the 1st to the 17th April. In this connection Seva Samiti has also appealed for Rs. 10,000 to defray the expenses of hospitals etc. Donations should be sent to 'Babu Manmohan Das, Financial Secretary, Rani Mandi, Allahabad.

"Tej" learns that a cow in the village of Dovar, Qarauli State, has given birth to a crocodile. The whole body is that of the crocidile but there are hoofs as well.

"Hamdard" publishes details of the prizegiving ceremony performed by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel at the Muslim National University on the 2nd March. After various matches were played and other engagements were gone through, the prizes were distributed by the President. Among those present were Mrs. Naidu, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Maulvi Murtaza, Hakim Ajmal Khan and others. Afterwards and fruits were served to the honoured guests and the whole function came to a close late in the evening. The guests were very much pleased with the feats of exercises and health of the students.

"Siyasat" learns that Mr. Upson is now working on the staff of the "Civil and Military Gazette".

Shanti Devi alias Asghari Begum has handed over her children to her former husband, Abdul Halim. At the time she delivered them to their father she made the following statement as published in "Tej". In due obedience to the orders of the Court I give away my children. Man-made law does not do justice to the mother. God's law, however, considers the mother to be the proper custodian of children. I am helpless before man-made law and therefore hand over my children. I am sure Abdul Halim will not be able to properly educate them, but I appeal to the Court to see that they receive proper education. I trust that those persons who had become my enemies owing to my change of religion, will now be quite satisfied."

"We are extremely sorry to announce the death of Saiyed Rauf Ali, Bar-at-Law, Delhi, who passed away, after a very brief illness, in the early hours of Sunday last. The deceased was the grandson of Miran, a great friend of Mirza Ghalib. He was a fine Urdu and English writer and his writings were generally full of wit and humour. He leaves behind him two children and a widow to mourn his loss. He was a class-mate of Mr. Asaf Ali at the St. Stephen's College, Delhi."—("Hamdard")

MATHERAN NOTES

INFLUX OF VISITORS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Owing to the Holi festival this pretty Hill Station is lively and cheerful with parties of singers and dancers making merry at various places in the bazaar and bungalows, which the visitors enjoy and appreciate with liberal Bakhsis. Some of the hotel proprietors have commenced having busy times, having received a good number of visitors, a happy augury for a splendid and full hot season. The ever well patronised Rugby Hotel has been half filled with European patrons, and the experienced and wise proprietor has erected separate blocks in the vicinity of Rugby for High class Indian visitors and these also are much appreciated and patronized by several Indian visitors. The well-known "Lord's Hotel" which has become very popular among the Parsis has received many distinguished visitors among whom may be mentioned Prince Abdul Hameed and Prince Fatul Abdul Majeed of the Kingdom of "Lohi" near Aden.

The great topic on the Hill is the transfer of the management of the Hill Tramway Company from Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy and Sons to the great financial magnate Mr. F. E. Dinshaw of Bombay under the decree of the High Court of Bombay. The new management is immediately taking in hand the several changes which are necessary for the safety, comfort and convenience of the passengers. The 2nd class passengers' accommodation which was withdrawn, will be soon reinstated providing confort and accommodation to the 1st class passengers in sufficiency. Men of moderate means and income will have cheaper 2nd class fares enabling them to be more frequent visitors to the Hill. The reintroduction of 2nd class passenger accommodation will be immensely popular as well as profitable.

The scheme of supplying pipe water to residents has made great progress under the direction of the genial, ever obliging and energetic Superintendent, Col. Paymaster, who is taking immense pains to make the supply available during the 1st or 2nd week of May. It is a matter of regret that His Excellency the Governor has to put off the celebration of the completion of water supply scheme to the end of October before which date it is probable that our highly popular and energetic Superintendent may receive higher appointment elsewhere. The honour of entertaining His Excellency would have been very appropriately due to him and one hopes that he may receive orders for his new appointment at least six months later.

Visitors to the Hill will have a great entertainment provided for them as arrangements are being made to engage Mr. Behars' Orchestra to delight the residents and visitors if a sufficient fund is raised. In case sufficient funds are not available, it is proposed to secure a Military Band. Programmes of many other delights such as "Tennis Tournaments, At Homes, Olympic games and races are most assiduously arranged by our worthy Superintendent whose last season on this Hill in many ways will be an unique memorable one for a long time.

MAHARASHTRA HIGH SCHOOL.

The Maharashtra High School, which was very recently started, has received last week the affiliation from the University of Bombay. There was a crying demand for a well conducted High School in the Parel locality. From Dadar upto Grant Road on the B. B. & C. I. Railway lines and from Dadar upto Victoria Terminus there are very few schools and the locality was in need of a High School in a convenient place. This central part of Bombay has rapidly developed during the last few years and besides mill-workers mechanics, mill-clerks etc. the locality is also being occupied by middle classes. The people had to send their children to distant places to receive secondary education, which was a great hindrance. Realising these difficulties of the people, Mr. Nagesh Mahadeo Kale, B. A., LL.B., S.T.C.D., who has a considerable experience in teaching line for the last sixteen years, founded the Maharshtra High School in June 1926. It is a happy coincidence that the school premises abutting as they are on the great public road, the De Lisle Road, are situated within a very convenient distance—a three minutes' walk—between the two railway stations of the two lines, Lower Parel on the B. B. & C. I. Railway and Curry Road on the G. I. P. Railway. The building is airy, commodious, well-lighted and ventilated. The surroundings are also very clear, open and attractive. The Maharastra High School is an Anglo-Vernacular School teaching up to the seventh standard. The fact that the school has on its roll 300 students and this progress has been attained within a short period of six months proves beyond doubt that the school meets a great need. The school has thus by supplying a great need improved the amenities of this part of Bombay where in the immediate vicinage, the Bombay Improvement Trust, the Bombay Development Department and other agencies have erected various chawls and buildings. The establishment of secondary schools in this part of the city will solve the problem facing many people who do not like to come over and to occupy the newly built chawls owing to inconvenience they experience in sending their children to distant parts. The starting of the Maharashtra High School is thus a blessing to the working and middle classes and Mr. Kale deserves commendation for having supplied a real want and for carrying education to the very doors of the massess. Mr. Kale has an excellent reputation as a teacher in Bombay and the fact that within few months the number of the pupils is 300 proves that both the students and guardians appreciate his merits; and secondly the placing of this newly started school on the list of registered schools by the University of Bombay justifies the confidence of the students and guardians in him. The school has also made a small beginning in Co-operative Stores and Scouting. The large open quadrangle behind the school building is being levelled by the landlord and will very shortly be utilised for the school playground, where boys will be enjoying in their leisure time pure good air and light, open-air games and physical exercises after school hours. The Managers of the school also hold Night Classes from 7-30 p.m. to 9-30 p.m. especially for pupils who have a genuine desire for education but cannot attend the day school, owing to employment, services, poverty and other causes.

Many educationists of Bombay have visited this institution till now and have expressed their satisfaction with the general tone, discipline and conduct of the school.

The formal opening ceremony of the school was performed in the middle of January by the Hon. Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad and the annual social gathering of the school was performed on the 13th February by Raja Pratapgirji Narsingirji Bahadur.

SCOUTING IN INDIA.

POSITIVELY HARMFUL IF NOT NATIONALISED.

(BY DR. N. S. HARDIKER, HUBLI.)

Such of the great trustees of Indian advancement as are responsible for the inception of this movement in India are certainly to be thanked; because it is a great, noble and a potential movement, quite essential to every country. No country which wishes to progress can afford to neglect its youth, and India cannot be an exception. In her fallen and down-trodden condition such a movement is all the more essential.

But there is sufficient reason for the Indian Nationalists to be suspicious of the movement. Like all things initiated by Imperialism in a subject country, in spite of its professions, the Scout Movement also has been ushered in, fostered and encouraged only with a purpose. That purpose, as we see it, is to make our young men loyal to the Imperialists and to infuse in them a love for "Empire Worship." As Mr. Narayandas Bechar has pointed out the other day during a debate in the Bombay Legislative Council on a cut in the grant of Rs. 40,000, which was allotted for the Scout Movement in the budget under the head of education. It goes without saying that it is a more subtle and more cultured method of making our children more and more loyal to the Government. The Scout Movement as conducted at present makes our boys look to the West for inspiration and not to India. Is India so bankrupt in culture that we should seek inspiration from the west? No, not so, is the verdict of history.

A NEW CLASS OF SLAVES.

However cautious the organisers of the movement might have been in concealing this design of theirs, it shows itself too clearly to be mistaken. Scouts are not allowed to take part in any patriotic movement because that in the eyes of the officials is disloyalty. They are not to be allowed to assist in arranging for a Nationalist's lectures. But they are forced to be present in complete uniform on pain of being dismissed from the corps at official receptions. Such is the demoralising influence this Organisation exerts over the minds of our youths. It is creating a new class of slaves.

I do not mean to say that all branches of Scout organisations in the country are of this type. Wherever there are broad-minded, patriotic officers at the helm, such things are rare but even in such cases extraordinary boldness required. The supposition that they are the servants of the bureaucracy makes them timid and constantly they shirk their duty to their country.

During the debate in the Bombay Legislative council mentioned above Mr. M. G. Bhosale rightly said: "The movement is intended to make the boys unpatriotic and direct their sympathies towards the West as against the east. When Mahatma Gandhi came to my district the boy scouts were prevented from giving him a welcome but when the Governor came, they were marshalled from all over the District to welcome him." The scout organisers may not relish this statement and they may not even believe this; but this is not a solitary instance where Scouts are prevented from taking part in popular functions, by their immediate superiors. I do not understand what Sir Chunilal V. Mehta means, when in explanation he says, that the particular function during Mahatmaji's visit mentioned above was held for a political purpose. And so it was only right that the boys should have nothing to do with it. Politics, it must be remembered, cannot be chewed from the Indian body-politic; because, slave as India is, she must first make her children feel the shame of serfdom and create in them a strong love for freedom. That must be done while they are yet young. If in their tender and impressionable age, they are given in the hands of unsympathetic and scheming organisations the hope of those boys ever becoming patriotic will become less and less. We do not say that they should join this organisation or that; but we assert that they should not join any organisation which makes them forget their own country, their own culture, their own civilisation and their own people.

I do not know when the above incident occurred. But if it were during Mahatmaji's recent tour it was not for a political purpose. It was Khadi propaganda. Then again what in a political purpose? Is not a Viceroy's visit a political purpose? Is not a Conference held under the auspices of the Government a political function? Is it that the Scouts are meant to help all functions organised by the Governments and to non-co-operate with all functions organised by the people? Does the Scout movement exist for saving a life which is trampled and crushed under the feet of a mob assembled under the auspices of the Government and for letting alone such accidents as are caused at the time of what the Government calls political gatherings?

Then why should not Scouts come and attend these popular functions and help the organisers of the nationalist's meeting, etc., in controlling the crowds and doing other things? Do scout officers think that if the scouts go and help at such occasion in the presence of those patriots they will have contributed a great deal towards the planning of the political programmes of the country? What is the principal motive in preventing all this? Is it not the secret purpose of making all our young men loyal only to the bureaucracy?

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

Great thinkers like Rabindranath Tagore, Prof. Vasyani, Rev. C. F. Andrews and others who have been able to see into the future and who are interested in the boy and youth movements have clearly seen the danger in blindly following this scout movement. The first two have begun to organise national institutions suitable to our own country. The Indian National Congress has organised a youth Organisation called the Hindustani Seva Dal (the All-India Volunteer Organisation) and has affiliated it as a subordinate body to the Congress. That an organisation which will look after our boys and young men is essential goes without saying. It is an immediate necessity. But should it be a movement conducted on the western lines or should it be an indigenous one is the question. All the well-wishers of the Indian youth ought to choose the latter.

Mr. C. F. Andrews thinks that "unless the Empire-worship is eliminated from it (Scout Movement) in India and so made entirely human and universal without any false political implications it is impossible for Indian boys to join it." Mr. Saklatvala takes objection to some of the characteristics of the Scout Movement such as the "cubbing" and saluting the Imperial Flag. The former, he maintains, will infuse a sort of ferocity in the minds of the youth. He thinks that it is the trick of the imperialists to make their children also cruel and fond of imperialism. He insists on humane-ness being introduced in the movement. What they call adventurous spirit and enterprising nature are completely negative virtues. If they conquer a nation and oppress a people they are enterprising! If they can aim well and shoot half a dozen black people, they are adventurous! He is so much opposed to the injurious element in the movement that he has all along advised that these should be immediately removed from it.

Whatever that mgiht be it is obvious that we should change the methods and plans so as to suit our own environments in this country. All countries in the world have their own youth organisations, but no two are similar and still all of them do retain the principle of world-brotherhood. Conditions are different in different countries and consequently the details in the organisation must also differ. In the United States of America they have introduced many changes in the organisation to suit the conditions of their own country. The Sokol movement of Czecholovakia, the Pioneer Movement in Russia are all youth Organisations conducted on lines similar to the Scout Movement but they have not got cubbing and other imperialist methods. Their methods are based on broad humanitarian principles. The Sokols of Czecholovakia, when the imperialistic Austro-Hungarians had declared Physical Culture as treason, adopted a youth movement from their rulers themselves and changed the system of training so as to kindle a spirit of patriotism in the youngsters of the country. Dr. Miroslav Tyrsh, the founder of the movement clearly advised his gymnasts to grow up a fine body of Grecian fame and cultivate a sound mind, not because that would enhance their personal happiness but because the country needed such material for its release from foreign domination. They never saluted the imperial flag of the foreigners. When other countries have changed the details of the movement according to the suitability of their countries, why should India blindly follow? Why should we not introduce some changes so as to suit our own environments, tradition and culture? Further, just because the Government gives a grant to the movement, it should not mean that the organisation is the most humble servant of the Government. If the Government says it, there remains no doubt that this also is one of the numerous plans of the bureaucrat to tighten his grip over the masses as well as over the educated classes. The grant is given in the interests of the country's youth and not to strengthen and lengthen the life of the bureaucracy in the country by coercing as well as persuasive methods.

NATIONALISE THE MOVEMENT.

It is a good sign that the members of the Bombay Legislative Council have plainly spoken out what they think of the Movement. They deserve our thanks, but they must not yield until the desired change has been brought about. Until the movement is completely nationalised and until the power controlling its code of service by the Government is abolished the Council members should not vote for a grant. A close study of the movement must be made by all the members and the bad influence must immediately be removed. Unnecessary and harmful organisations must not be allowed to crop up and poison the minds of our young men.

THE BOMBAY HELPLESS BEGGARS' RELIEF.

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The Bombay Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee is an unofficial but charitable body in the City of Bombay which has taken upon itself, since the year 1920, the responsibility of rescuing utterly destitute and helpless beggars that are to be met with in the streets of Bombay. Ever since its inception the Committee has been endeavouring to do this humanitarian work and under the guidance and sound advice of the late Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, who was the first Chairman of the Committee and Sir Henry Macnaghten, Kt., who was Chairman for nearly three years, the Committee have been able to make a steady progress in their charitable relief work. The success which the Committee have been able to achieve in their work is also due to the valuable services which are being rendered by the Salvation Army officials, under whose supervision and direction the Beggars' Camp established at Rowli Hill, Matunga, is being run in a satisfactory manner. In this Camp beggards collected from the streets of Bombay are housed, fed, clothed and generally looked after. The total admission to the Camp since its inception upto the end of the year 1925 amounted to over 2,500. The majority of beggars who are admitted in the Camp, have been in a starving, sickly, or helpless condition. The work of collecting beggars from the streets is done by the members of the Committee and by the officials of the Salvation Army and the beggars collected are taken to the Camp in motor ambulances which are provided by the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality. Frequently beggars are also sent to the Camp by the Police authorities and by Medical officers of Hospitals in the City. The number of beggards present in the Camp has steadily increased every year. The average number of beggars present in the Camp during the year 1925 was about 200 per month. An attempt, however, has been made to introduce simple industries such as cane-work, weaving, carpentry, etc., and a number of beggars have been employed on these occupations and also in cultivating he land in the Camp area. A day school has also been recently started.

The problem confronting the Committee at present is how to meet the increasing expenditure for the maintenance of the beggars in their Camp. The maintenance of each beggar costs about ten rupees per month. The Committee earnestly appeal for generous support and financial assistance from he several charitable and public institutions as well as from the citizens of Bombay. In making this appeal the Committee hope it will not be out of place if they make a mention of the informal visit which His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson paid to the Beggars' Camp in March last. His Excellency the Governor was very pleased with the arrangement of the Camp, paid a warm tribute to the Committee for the good service which they have been rendering to the City in removing from the streets these mendicants who make use of their deformity to seek alms, and cordially endorsed the appeal of the Committee for assistance in their endeavours.

The donations may be sent to Sir Currumbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., Chairman, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay; Sir Vasantrao A. Dabholkar, Kt., C.B.E., M.L.C., J.P. (Anand Mahal, Chowpatti); to Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, B.A., J.P., (82, Hughes Road); or to Mr. H. J. Davis, ("The Times of India" Office), who are the Joint Honorary Secretaries of the Committee, or to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. K. S. Sethna, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

The following is a summary of the report of the Committee:—

During the year 1920 over 500 persons died on the streets of Bombay in an utterly destitute state. In the year under report 250 paupers were found dead in the streets of the City.

The figures indicate that there is urgent need for enlarging the scope of the humanitarian activities of the Bombay Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee and also for doubling the area and housing capacity of the Beggars' Home at Rowli Hill, pending the decision of Government on the excellent report presented by Mr. O. H. B. Starte, I.C.S., on the Beggar Problem of Bombay. The Committee have steadily pursued their work of rescuing the utterly destitute and helpless beggars and paupers and hope to further substantially reduce the morality figures of roadside pauper cases. This can only be done, however, by a more generous recognition by Government, the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Charitable Public of Bombay of the Committee's activities. Former Reports show that the funds subscribed have been most carefully used and faithfully applied to systematic rescue work and in feeding, clothing and housing the destitute and also in making the appalling human wreckage handled by the Committee as happy as possible. In this connection the Committee wish to emphasise their indebtedness to the Salvation Army Officers and Workers.

The total number of beggars admitted during 1926 was 730, and is classified as follows:—Hindus 452, Mohamedans 253, Christians 24, Parsee 1, total 730.

The condition of those admitted to the Camp is shown as under:—Sick 416, blind 134, lame etc., 162, deaf and dumb 5, hunchbacked 6, mentally defective 10.

During the year 689 passed out of the Camp including 144 who died at the Camp.

CHILDREN.

At the beginning of the year under report there were 22 boys and 2 girls under 14 years of age in the Camp, and at the end of the year there were 31 boys and 6 girls under the same age. A Primary Day School is being run on Municipal lines and is fully equipped, having been furnished with all the requirements that a Primary Day School requires at a cost of Rs. 60. The school has been registered as a grant-in-aid one and at the request of the Committee, the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipality has been pleased to sanction a grant of Rs. 250 per annum. Recently a few of the boys have been formed into a troop of Scouts and they have already given a display of what they can do in the way of drills, etc. Most of these boys are picked up in a sick and helpless state from the streets, and after they have been a short time in the Camp they recover normal health. So far, it has not been considered desirable to send them away, as they would invariably revert to a life of begging and possibly crime. If they can be kept until better arrangements can be made for them there is every probality of their being turned into creditable workers and citizens.

INDUSTRIES.

There are three industries operating at present, the chief of which is handloom weaving, which employs eight inmates in one way or another. One of them acts as Weaving Master. Bidi making has also been started to provide bidis for the inmates. Four inmates of the Camp are at present employed in making bidis. This industry has resulted in a substantial saving in the cost of ready-made bidis usually purchased for the inmates. The other industry is the "Garden". This supplies a limited quantity of vegetables for the inmates, also plantains. The water supply of the Camp has been increased by the installation of another pipe on the higher ground of the Camp, which will enable the Superintendent to develop this ground as a garden. The amount of garden produce and fruit that has been grown and either utilised for the inmates or sold during the year under review is Rs. 160, as against Rs. 61 for 1925.

The receipts are Rs. 56-721, including subscription and donations and interest on investment and fixed deposits. On the payment side, the grant to Salvation Army amounts to Rs. 22,691-14-8 and the balance besides other investments are Rs. 2,692-2-5.

WAR ON LADY NICOTINE.

NON-SMOKERS SHOW THEIR MIGHT

The non-smokes are launching a new campaign, and have now equipped themselves with badges announcing their identity to the world at large.

"We form at least two-thirds of the entire population," they say in a manifesto just issued, "but we are treated by the railway, catering, and entertainment authorities as if we were a negligible minority."

The badge they have adopted takes the form of a shield baring the letters N. S. N. S., which stand for National Society of Nonsmokers.

WHITE LIST AND BOYCOTT.

Members have been urged by headquarters to wear and display the badge on all occasions, on the ground that it will reinforce them in the complaints that they are expected to make when any case comes within their knowledge of smoking in non-smoking railway compartments.

The committee are also compiling a white list of restaurants, theatres, cinemas, and other places of entertainment where smoking is prohibited or where adequate provision is made for non-smokers, and they are asking the members to patronise these places and to boycott those where no such provision is made.

They have also decided to make a specially indignant protest against the growth of the smoking habit among clergymen, on the ground that it sets a bad example before the rising generation.

MIXED BATHING—6D.

PLAN TO "EXPERIMENT" AT OPEN-AIR BATHS.

Sixpenny fees "to prevent the entry of undesirable persons" will probably be charged if the London County Council adopts the recommendation of its Park Committee to allow mixed bathing one day a week as "an experiment" at the open-air swimming baths at Highbury Fields and Peckham Rye.

The Committee states that no fees have been charged hitherto, but that they consider such a course would be necessary if mixed bathing is allowed.

HOW CONSTIPATION RUINS YOUR HEALTH

You cannot avoid the evil consequences of Constipation, for as soon as your bowels fail to act freely and regularly, your system is poisoned. Purgative salts may give temporary relief, but to permanently overcome the trouble there is nothing better than Little Laxaliver Pills, which can be obtained from chemists at 14 annas per box. Little Laxaliver Pills give instant relief, yet they never gripe or cause pain.

BMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

5-4 p.m. at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hl Public Meeting, convened by Shff of Bombay to inaugurate the Wc of the Children's Aid Society, His Exteney Sir Leslie Wilson presiding. nicipl Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Ho Mr. J. E. B. Hotson presiding.

K. Sitaram's lecture on "Evolution of ndustic Architecture, at Society's Hal 6 p.m., Capt. G. Soloman to preside

/EDNESDAY, March 23.

6-45 m. at Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Roa Annual General Meeting, Bombay Vigilee Association, Hon. Sir Chunilal Meh presiding. Miss Dickinson will speak on Vigilance Work in Bombay City.

6-30 .m. (S.T.) the Cinema film "The Curse of Ignorance" at the Sir Cowasji Jehanr Hall. His Exeelleney Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor of Bombay to be present. Admission Re. 1, As. 12. and 4 8.

Mahatma rrives in Bombay, 11 a.m.

sentath of Purse to Mahatma, Santa Cruz. p.m.

ENGLISH MAILS.

P. and O. Mail Steamer nchi with the Mails from London h instr arrived at Aden at 2-30 a.m. the 20t instant and left there at 6 a.m. same ay.

n ordirry course she should arrive in bay a4 p.m. on Thursday the 24th tant.

LCOM TO MAHATMA GANDHI AT SANTA-CRUZ.

Mahatma Gandhi visits the Bombay Suburban Distric on Wednesday, the 23rd March, 7 at 9 .m. The Suburban District Conss Comittee will extend a cordial welme to him and present a purse on behalf the suburban public. The function will e place in the compound of the Viller n, Ghoo Bunder Road, Santa-Cruz. The urban esidents are cordially invited to nd and contribute their mite.

POSTAL NOTICE.

ails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, ndi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, limane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Mar- per SS. "Khandalla" will be closed at General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednday, the 30th inst.

orrespondece for Mauritius, Reunion, dagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and r places in South Africa will also be warded by this steamer.

HE MADRASSEE UNION, BOMBAY.

The Madrassee Union, whose present adss is at 5-6 .Kanji Bhuvan, Parel, have ided to open an Unemployment Bureau the benefit of the South Indians in mbay. Other items of their activities for current year include the promotion of a di Class in Parel, the formation of a drassee Seva Dal for social work among community and the organisation of lathi l as an additional feature on the physical ure side. The Union has already a rting section under whose management the drassee Union Badminton Club" is conted. a

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Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY 2.

ALLEGED MAIMING OF "KAFKAAS".

CHARGE AGAINST RACE-HORSE OWNER

Mr. G. R. Khairaz, the 2nd Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagaon Police Court commenced the hearing on Saturday morning of the case in which the police are charging one Zaidan Bin Khalaf, an Arab race-horse owner, with maining a race horse named "Kaafkas" on January 21st in the early hours of the morning in a stable at Morland Road.

In opening the case for the prosecution, Mr. Barodia, the Police Prosecutor, explained that the accused had given two horses in the charge of the complainant, one Maulet Haji Ali, an Arab trainer. He owed a sum of Rs. 2,000 to the trainer who demanded the money on several occasions. Finally, the complainant appeal to the Turf Club which decreed that the horse "Kafkaas" should be handed over to the trainer and the parties agreed to abide the decision of the Turf Club.

Early in the morning, the complainant was informed by a stable attendant that the horse "Kafkaas" had been stabbed in the neck. It was alleged that Zaidan had been seen in the stable at about 1 a.m. and that he had set pursuit at defiance by whipping out a knife. He was eventually arested and bailed out. Altogether there were 33 sutures stitched on the neck of the horse by the veterinary surgeon who treated the animal and who opined that the injuries might have been inflicted by a sharp instrument.

Lt. Col. Hunt, the handicapper of the Turf Club deposed that on January 21st the complainant had informed him that the horse had been stabbed by the accused. The witness referred him to the police.

Certain correspondence between the accused and the Turg Club was put in.

The Magistrate remarked that the horse had been entered for the Kolhapur races though evidence was being led to the effect that the animal would not be fit for racing for a year.

The case is proceeding.

Mr. Bhallubhai Desai, pleader, is defending.

ANOTHER STOVE FATALITY.

INQUEST HELD AT MIDNIGHT

That an inquest touching the death of Chandabai (42), a Gujrati lady who died of extensive burns received by her as her saree caught fire while she was boiling water over a "Primus Stove", was held at midnight on Sunday was rather a surprise and the Jury who were summoned, perhaps, from their beds in the King's name passed severe strictures against the Gujratis who, they protested had taken no notice of the repeated warnings of the Members of the Coroner's Jury.

The deceased in the case received fatal burns on Saturday night and she was removed to Sir Harkisandas Hospital where she died on Sunday night.

The Jury recorded a verdict of accidental death.

DEATH BY SUICIDE

Samuel Paul (18) an apprentice in the Parel Workshops of the B. B. and C. I. Railway committed suicide by lying down on railway lines and allowing himself to be run over by a train on Sunday. The dead body was found in the Railway yard on Sunday afternoon.

Evidence before the Coroner's Jury at an inquest held on Monday showed that the deceased left home about three days ago. In a letter found in his pocket, the deceased bade good-bye to his parents and asked them not to worry about him.

The Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of suicide.

KNOCKED DOWN BY ELECTRIC TRAIN

Death was instantaneously caused of a Paradeshi Bhaiya named Moorkoor Balak who was knocked down by a down electric train while he was crossing the railway lines at Gowari Station on Sunday afternoon. The body was removed to the morgne where the City Coroner held an inquest touching the death and recorded a verdict of accidental death.

TENNIS AT BANDRA

The Old Bandra Tennis Tournament opens to-morrow morning. The drawing was held this morning. There were 22 entries for open singles, 35 for handicap singles, 17 for gents' doubles and 9 for mixed doubles. The ladies' singles will be held later when more entries are expected to be received.

The game fixed for to-morrow are:—

Wadia vs. W. Fernadez.

A. Fernandez vs. N. Perora.

S. Nathu vs. P. Henrick.

P. N. Perora vs. S. N. Merchant

C. Dias and another vs. G. N. Rose and A. C. Pereira.

The games are to be plaed on the Velvet Tennis Court.

MUNICIPAL BY-ELECTION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I shall thank you much if you will kindly announce in the next issue of your paper that I am going to stand as a candidate for the seat in the Bombay Municipal Corporation recently vacated by the death of Mr. Goolabchand Devchand Javeri.—Yours etc.

GORDHANDAS GOCULDAS MORARJI.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

RULE AGAINST NEWSPAPERS.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Avory, and Mr. Justice Talbot.)

The Court made absolute rules "nisi" for attachment for contempt of Court against Mr. Alexander Campbell, the editor, and Daily Mirror Newspapers, Limited, the proprietors of the "Daily Mirror," and Mr. Walter George Fish, the editor, and Associated Newspapers, Limited, the proprietors of the "Daily Mail."

The contempt was in each case the publication of a photograph of Edgar William Smith, on the morning of the identification parade at which Smith, who has been committed for trial for the attempted murder of Police-constable Dainty, was put up for identification in connection with another charge which has been dismissed.

Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., and Mr. J. B. Melville showed cause for the "Daily Mirror;" Sir John Simon, K.C., and Mr. Giveen for the "Daily Mail;" Mr. A. M. Lyons supported the rules.

JUDGMENT.

The Lord Chief Justice, in giving judgment, said that the phrase "contemple of Court," as had been observed more than once, was, in relation to the kind of subject with which they were now concerned a little misleading. The mischief consisted not in some attitude, or supposed attitude to the Court itself, but in the prejudice to an accused person. It was not something which affected the status of the Court itself, but something which might profoundly affect the rights of citizens.

What was now complained of was that when a man uamed Smith had been arrested on a charge of attempted murder and brought before the magistrates, and before those proceedings had been completed, those two newspapers, the "Daily Mirror" and the "Daily Mail," on January 13, printed photographs of the accused person. The wording accompanying the photographs was somewhat different, but it was not suggested that the information in the "Daily Mail" office was any different from that in the office of the "Daily Mirror."

The principles on which the Court acted in such cases had been stated on several occasions. In particular, in Reg. v. Payne (12 "The Times" L.R., 321; (1896) 1 K. B., 577) Lord Russel said, at P. 580:—

The applicant must show that something has been published which either is clearly intended, or at least is calculated, to prejudice a trial which is pending.

In the same case Mr. Justice Wright said at p. 581:—

In order to justify an application to the Court the publication complained of must be calculated really to interfere with a fair trial.

In the present case it was not alleged that there was on the part of anyone concerned an intention to prejudice the fair trial of Smith; what was said was that the publication of those photographs was calculated to prejudice the fair trial of Smith.

The fact that publishing a photograph was done in a money-making business did not excuse a newspaper doing that which would be reprehensible in a police officer. In his opinion, in the publication of photographs no less than in the publication of news matter, it was the duty of a newspaper to take care lest prejudice should be caused to a man about to stand his trial. An attitude of cynical indifference was manifestly wrong.

DUE CARE TO BE EXERCISED.

By that he did not mean to lay down that a newspaper might never publish a photograph of a person who was a party to a city or criminal proceeding; no one would dream of laying down so wide a proposition. But he did say that there was a duty to exercise care in the publication of the photograph of an accused per son. If a newspaper published a photograph in such circumstances it ran a grave risk—a risk which in one sense affected the accused person, and in another sense affected those responsible for the newspaper.

In the present case the attempt to murder took place on January 7. Smith was arrested on January 9 and brought before the magistrates on January 10. It was not till January 13 that the identification parade took place, and it was while that identification parade was still pending and before it had taken place, that those protographs appeared. Was it, or was it not reasonably clear that a question of identity might arise. He was not clear that identify would not arise, and what the newspapers did was to take the risk.

It was quite true that when the identi ty parade took place only one person identified Smith; and it was quite true that later, on January 27, when Smith was committed for trial his counsel said that the question of identity no longer arose; but that could not have been foreseen by those who published those photographs on January 13. They ought to have seen that the question of identity might arise, and he thought that they had published matter which was not intended but was calculated to prejudice the fair trial of Smith.

CONTEMPT OF COUNT.

The question did not arise whether there could be contempt in a case where proceedings were said to be imminent, because in this case proceedings had begun. The other question might one day have to be decided, but for the present it was only necessary to refer to a passage in R. v. (19 The "Times" L.R., 627;) 193|2 K.B., 432, at p. 431).

FALLING MOON MYSTERY

MIDNIGHT TERROR PROVED TO BE A METEOR

BIRDS WAKENED.

A Greenwich Observatory official solved the mystery of the "fireball" which startled watchers at Hereford and certain places in the Southern Midlands at midnight in Mail Week.

"There is no question of a hoax," said the Greenwich Observatory Official.

The light, he said, came from a meteor, commonly spoken of as a fireball, of exceptional brilliance.

A Hereford policeman said the fiery mass seemed to burst through the clouds and slowly dropped on the Western horizon. It made no sound.

Another man who saw it said it had no resemblance to lightning. It was surrounded by a kind of corona, and created such a brilliant light that it disturbed the swans and other birds on the ornamental lake of the Hereford Castle green.

FRIGHTENED BIRDS.

Birds twittered and flapped their wings and caused considerable commotion.

Our Hereford correspondent states that farm hands were awakened by the lowing of cattle, the stamping of horses, and the bleating of sheep, and they had to go amongst them with lanterns to pacify them.

A signalman described it is "a beautiful but terrifying spectacle," and so close did it seem to be that it "put the wind up him."

A Hereford farmer, motoring home, thought his farm was on fire.

One gentleman living at St. Nicholas, Hereford, mentioned what he had been to a neighbour, and was told "to go and get another drink."—"Sunday Chronicle.

PEERESSES' RIGHT.

DEMAND TO SIT IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Four peeresses in their own right, Viscountess Rhodda and the Baronesses Beaumont, Lucas, and Ravensdale, were the guests of the Women's Election Committee at a dinner at Frascati's Restaurant, Oxford-street, W., when Lord Astor discussed his proposals to enable peeresses in their own right to sit in the House of Lords.

A feature of the toast list was that "The Queen" was toasted separately.

In an interview with a "Daily Mail" reporter Baroness Beanmont said:

The demand of the peeresses in their own right for seats in the House of Lords is but a logical one. How can anyone refuse our admittance to the Upper House when women have a free entry to the Lower House?

LORD BIRKENHEAD ON HIS GRANDFATHER.

A WORKING MINER & BOXING CHAMPION

"My folk were very humble folk and owed nothing to birth," said Lord Birkenhead, Secretary for India, at a dinner at Birkenhead, in mail week, at which he was entertained by the Deputy Mayor, Councillor R. P. Fletcher, and the Corporation.

"My folk proved that there is a career in England open to talent.

"My grandfather was a working miner at Wakefield and, incidentally, was a heavyweight champion with his naked fists. He did not affiliate himself with Moscow. To my father I owe everything. He first implanted in me high ambitions and taught me to believe in myself."

"DEGRADED DRESS."

BISHOP DENOUNCES THE SHORT SKIRT

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Ardagh (Rt. Rev. Joseph Hoare) denounces women's dress in his Lenten Pastoral. He states:—

"Lent is the time for inquiring into abuses and correcting them. The first among these is the abominable dress of women. Satan made no mistake here in subjecting the fairest of our creation to ridicule, contempt, sin, and perdition.

"Oh, it brings a blush to the cheek to fine grave mothers and pious daughters a cause of scandal.

"Woman never degraded herself as in this costume. Instead of giving us beauty they lower woman below the lowest of the human family, and even suggest the loss of all regard for holy purity.

"We cannot have a clean and noble race till woman is restored to her former dignity, and till then let her not approach the Holy of Holies.

BACHELOR TAX MOVE

"FAT AND LAZY" IMPRESSION RESENTED

Bachelors are up in arms against the proposal that they should be taxed.

"This is not the first time that such a suggestion has been made," said a prominent barrister, who is also a bachelor, to the "Sunday Chronicle."

"There are quite a lot of married people struggling under heavy taxation, who carry with them a mental picture of the fat and lazy bachelor whose main object in life is to scamp responsibility. What they forget is that bachelors whose incomes are large enough for taxation are not receiving the same allowance as married men.

Further, many bachelors remain single because they are not well enough off to be anything else."

SHIVAJI BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

FUNCTIONS AT A E SOCIETY'S HIGH SCHOOL

Monday coincided with the festivities of two great communities of India, viz: the Parsis and the Hindus. The Parsis celebrated their Jamshedi Nowroz, the new year of the sun, with great pomp and eclat while the Hindus observed the anniversary of the great National Hero, Shri Shivaji Maharaj. The Bombay city observed both these days with enthusiasm and joy befitting the occasion. The Shivaji Day was celebrated at Bandra in the municipal school where speeches were delivered on "Unity" by Mr. Rane and Mr. C. V. Vaidya exhorting all communities to sink religious differences. At Dadar the Shivaji Jayanti was celebrated in the Smarth Vyayam Mandir where Dr. M. C. Javle presided.

The Aryan Education Society's High School celebrated the occasion with the co-operation of the Old Boys' Union at Angre's Wadi, Diwan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai presiding.

After Mr. G. S. Sardesai had dwelt at length on the historical aspect of the occasion, Mr. G. K. Deodhar pointed out the good work done by the Aryan Education Society on both the cultural and national sides. The Shivaji Day, he said, was celebrated in all parts of India irrespective of the province from which Shivaji came, and the Aryan Education Society in preparing the students of the high school which numbered about 1,100 placed before them the lives of the saints, sages and heroes. Mr. Deodhar doubted the wisdom of the advocates of the society in refusing the Government grants for the high school but seeing that the chairman of the evening was the Minister who held portfolio of education, he appealed both to the advocates who refused the grants as well the Hon. Minister to view the question from the national stand point. He also pointed out that the high school was giving religious education in Bhagwad Gita irrespective of caste or creed and also in industry to enable the students to earn their livelihood.

Hon. Diwan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai then expressed his gratification at what he had seen of the high school and said the Jayanti of Shivaji Maharaj, whatever day it was celebrated, had a national importance. Shivaji, he said, inculcated loyalty and patriotism among his followers, and the speaker advised Indians to be loyal and patriotic to their country.

The chairman was then taken round the exhibition of arts and crafts of the school boys in which some of the specimens were very striking such as garland of flowers made of fish shells, a Ganapati made by a junior boy and a pencill tracing by a junior boy of the liking of the Hon. Mr. Justice Patker. The Ganapati has been bought by Sardar Muzmudar and the portrait by the Hon. Mr. Justice Patker.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE MAHRATTA EDUCATION FUND, MADRAS.

Applications are invited from poor and deserving Marathi speaking boys and girls domiciled in South India with a view to award scholarships for the academi al year 192—728. The scholarships will be tenable for one year and will be renewed if the progress of the student is satisfactory. The scholarships will be awarded for courses of studies in any Arts College attached to the Universities of Madras and Mysore and in the Medical College, Madras Engineering College, Madras, the Government Institute of Commerce, Madras, the Medical and Engineering Schools recognised by the Government of Madras, and in any other institution giving professional or vocational training and recognised by the Government of India or any of the Local Governments or by the Board of Directors of the Mahratta Education Fund. No application will be considered if it is not made in the prescribed printed form which can be had gratis from the undersigned. Applications in the prescribed form should reach the Office of the Fund not later than the 25th day of June, 1927.

E. VINAYAKA ROW, B.A., B.L.,
Honorary Secretary.

Office:
No. 15, North Mada Street,
Mylapore, Madras.
March, 13th. 1927.

HOCKEY.

AGA KHAN TOURNEY.

ANOTHER EXCITING DRAW.

It was rather unfortunate that so attractive a match as the replay between the Poona Rangers and Ajmer should be fixed for 4-15 but despite this it proved to be as exciting as the first and what was best it resulted in another draw. Ajmer attacked from the beginning but when Poona raided their area for the first time a score resulted. Tyrrell ran through on his own and Coolie missing the ball completely, the forward was able to score. Poona gave a splendid display and a very even game was the result. Just as Mannings had been the one man in their first match, McKenzie was the outstanding player on this occasion. On several occasions he prevented a certain score by nipping in at the right moment. At the interval Poona led by the only goal. Ajmer was trying desperately hard for the equaliser and on many occasions they were on the verge of scoring but Cowper or McKenzie would be there to prevent. Nelson sent in a fine shot when totally clear, but Cowper saved brilliantly. Then Meaney worned his way through and hooked in a scoop from an impossible angle, only to be foiled, however, by Cowper. The Poona defence was very sound and the opposing forwards were allowed no liberty. Harbour, especially was well held by Massey. The end was drawing rapidly near and Ajmer was still trying desperately for the equalising game. They had their opponents penned up in their twenty and a few minutes before full-time Brown sent in a rising angle shot which left Cowper helpless. Ajmer had equalised. Extra time proved unproductive and the match thus resulted in a draw.

Ajmer ..... 1 goal.
Poona Rangers ..... 1 goal.

AJMER:—Collie, Brown and Nelson; Maxwell, Manning and Meaney; Brown, Harbour, Jones, S. Nelson and Carey.

POONA RANGERS:—Cowper; Symonds and McKenzie; Massey and G. Brewin; McIntyre, O'Brien, Tyrrell, Naidu and

Referees:—Messrs. Maloney and Rodrigues.

St. Patrick's from Karachi did not come up to expectations and the Lusitanians were able to elminate them by the only goal scored. The local team were certainly the bettr team and deserved to win. Soon after the start Marquis scored the goal for the Lusitanians and this proved to be the only one of the match.

Lusitanians ..... 1 goal.
St. Patrick's ..... nil.

LUSITANIANS:—D'Souza; Faria and Rofine; Lewis, Hilary and Saldhana; Johny, Pat, Dominic, Carmen and Marquis.

ST. PATRICK'S, KARACHI:—P. Fernandez; Gomes and Gulam; A. D'Costa, Mendes and Hanrah; G. Fernandez, Mohbed, Franklin, Nazir and J. D'Costa.

Referees:—Messrs. Woods and Cummings.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

5-30 Christ Church Old Boys, Jubbulpore vs. North Western Railway, Karachi.

TEA PARTY TO SIR LALUBHAI

Mr. K. S. Subramania Iyer gave a tea party in honour of Sir Lallubhai Samaldas on Monday evening at his residence, Babulnath Road, when several prominent citizens were present.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	March 21.
Previous Closing Rate	13.86
To-day's Opening Rate	14.10
Difference	plus .24
To-day's Closing Rate	14.21
Difference	plus .35

LIVERPOOL.

	March 21.
Previous Closing Rate	7.37
To-day's Opening Rate	7.35
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	7.58
Difference	plus .21

Broach April|May expected to open 298

TO-DAY'S FINAL COTTON GINNING FIGURES

ISSUED BY U. S. CENSUS BUREAU.

(THROUGH THE COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.)

NEW YORK, March 21.

Total Ginned Season 1926-27 ..... 17,688,000 Bales.

PREVIOUS BUREAU REPORTS.

Date 1926.	Condition.	Estimated Crop.	Ginned Bales.
2 July	75.4	15,635,000	....
23 July	70.7	15,370,000	....
6 August	69.8	15,621,000	47,749
21 August	63.5	15,248,000	182,000
7 September	59.6	151,66,000	695,000
23 September	59.5	15,810,000	2,51,1000
8 October	61.3	16,627,000	5,639,000
25 October	..	17,454,000	8,722,000
2 November	..	18,399,000	12,954,000
8 November	..	17,918,000	11,200,000
8 December	..	18,618,000	14,645,000
20 December	..	....	15,542,000
23 January	..	....	16,610,000

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY MARCH 22, 1927.

A STATESMAN LIKE DECISION.

The news from Delhi regarding the decision of the Muslim Leaders' Conference which was publish elsewhere comes like a breath of fresh air in a hot room. The controversy over separate electorates has during the last few years done more to keep Hindus and Muslims divided than any other question and as the controversy developed it seemed as though there would be no satisfactory end to it and many an ardent patriot had almost given up hope of an amicable settlement of the controversy. The Hindus, who are more politically advanced, realised the danger to the growth of healthy nationalism of separate electorates which kept the two communities in distinct water-tight compartments. The Muslims on the other hand, prompted by distrust and fear of the majority, insisted on separate electorates as the only means of safeguarding their legitimate interests and rights. But not seldom in the affairs of men, the wringing of the hands in despair, as the Poet Ghalib wrote, is the renewal of hope. The bureauceracy made the utmost capital out of the Hindu-Muslim stalemate on this question and the measure of its satisfaction and complacency is contained in its attitude of ever-increasing insolence towards the question of constitutional reform—an attitude which has found its climax in the speeches of Lord Birkenhead which combine the maximum of cant and bluster with the minimum of understanding of and sympathy with India's vital national needs. His latest pronouncement before the Ladies' Carlton Club ill-concealed the sinister satisfaction with the disunited condition of India to whose leaders he addressed a most insulting challenge. When he threw out that challenge Lord Birkenhead scarcely realised that it would be accepted in a manner that will spell the destruction of all the sweet dreams which he and his fellow-Imperialists have been entertaining of maintaining their strangle-hold over India. Muslim leaders, who have assembled in Delhi, may well be congratulated on the statesmanlike decision at which they have arrived and which at one stroke removes a nightmare from the mind of every patriotic Indian, and, being a reply to Lord Birkenhead's challenge, is the most important contribution to the evolution of that United Front which will compel the Birkenheads of the British Empire to come to a settlement with India on the terms of mutual equality and trust. It is no exaggeration to say that it is the most constructive decision that any group of Indians has taken since the glorious days of the Non-Co-operation movement.

The principles governing the decision are such as will be whole-heartedly endorsed by every patriotic Indian, Separate electorates are finally to become a bad dream of the past. The rights and interests of Muslim minority in every province will be safeguarded through reserved seats in a joint electorate and the same protection will be accorded to Hindus wherever they are in a minority. The proportion of seats will be fixed on the basis of population in every province subject to this that the Hindu minorities in the Punjab, Bengal and the North West Frontier Provinces will be given increased representation on terms which will apply to Muslims wherever they are in a minority, an arrangement the fairness of which cannot be questioned. The representation of Muslims in the Central Legislature will also be through joint electorates and they will be given one-third of the number of seats. Considering that the Muslim community, as a whole, has been almost unanimously insistent on separate electorates all these years and that only in December last, the Muslim League passed a resolution making separate electorates a condition precedent to any settlement with Hindus, the new proposals mark a distinct advance and evince a sincere desire on the part of Muslim leaders to end an unhappy and unpatriotic controversy. In view, therefore, of the magnitude of the concession they have made in the cause of unity, the concession they demand on the part of their Hindu fellow-countrymen cannot be regarded as excessive. No right-thinking and fair-minded patriot will grudge the same treatment to the North-West Frontier Provinces and Baluchistan as is accorded to any other province. In fact, apart from the communal aspect of the question, it is absolutly in the interests of the country generally that there should be no so-called "backward" areas which may be regarded by the bureaucracy as its special preserve because such provinces will act as a deadweight on the progress of the country towards early and complete freedom. Again, the demand for constituting Sind as a separate province is quite in keeping with the principle and practice of the Congress which stands for the re-distribution of provinces on linguistic basis. Sind is already a separate province under the Congress Constitution and there is no reason why a compact body of Sind Muslims who form an overwhelming majority, should be debarred from enjoying the advantage which that majority gives them. Bombay Presidency has spent several crores on the Barrage scheme but whenever the re-disribution takes place, due financial compensation to it can easily be provided.

It is true that the conditions attached to the Muslim proposals may not be wholly acceptable to Hindus in Sind or the Punjab which demands re-amalgamation of the N.W. Frontier Province with itself. But in considering these proposals we trust the Hindus of these provinces and their supporters will reciprocate the sincerity of the desire of the Muslim community as a whole to bring about a lasting inter-communal understanding. Their statesmen-like decision to abandon special electorates is, it must be remembered, the result of the no less statesmanlike offer of the Hindu members of the Congress and Nationalist Parties of joint electorates with reserved seats. The decision, again, has been taken without consulting the Muslim community which has hitherto been adamant on the question of special electorates. Nationalist leaders like Maulana Mahomed Ali and Dr. Ansari have been known to be advocates of joint electorates but it has been no mean achievement to convert to this view uncompromising champions of special electorates like Maulvi Mahomed Yakub, Sir Mahomed Shafi, Sir Abdul Qayum and, in fact, the majority of the signatories to the formula, especially the representatives from the Punjab and Bengal, who have stoutly and consistently opposed mixed electorates. To have brought about this conversion is an achievement of which any one may well be proud. It is not necessary to say that this happy consummation is largely due to Mr. Jinnah who has truly worked as an ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity. The Muslim leaders in making their proposals have accepted a great responsibility on their shoulders because they have taken a step which may not be to the liking of a majority of their co-religionists. But in doing so they have acted as true patriots and far-seeing statesmen. A similarly patriotic and statesmanlike act is expected from the Hindus; for anything less than that will make a settlement extremely difficult, if not impossible. It is, therefore, very gratifying that the Working Commitee of the All-India Congress Committee has lost no time in giving the right lead to the country by accepting the Muslim proposals. The proposals of Muslim leaders and their endorsement by the Working Committee constitute a triumph of Indian statesmanship which will be a land-mark in the history of modern India because the Hindu-Muslim Entente which they cement will mean the speedy defeat of the bureaucracy as surely as night follows day. For when Hindus and Muslims are united, there is no force on earth however powerful that can long resist the pressure of their joint endeavour for freedom.

WILL PARTIES UNITE?

It would appear as if good news were at last pouring in abundance from Delhi. For even before we heard about the most auspicious decision of the Muslim Conference held under the presidentship of Mr. Jinnah, we were informed about the requisition sent by 18 members of the Congress party in the Assembly and the Council of State urging the summoning of an early meeting of the All-India Congress Committee for considering the fusion of all Congress members into one single party. They have also made suggestions to obviate the well-known differences between the Swarajist and the Nationalist members. But were not these very principles of unity laid down in January last and were not Swarajists requested to co-operate with Lala Lajpatrai's Nationalists and Mr. Jinnah's Independents in the Assembly on the lines of the Congress resolution, leaving the Congress parties in the Councils freedom of action regarding the vexed question of Ministries? But, perhaps, the defeat of all the nationalists on the two crucial questions of Steel Protection and the 18d. ratio have convinced all leaders in the Assembly of the imperative necessity of joining their separate forces for giving a more effective battle to the bureaucracy in the future. Again, their unanimity on most of the measures and policies of Government, and especially on the military and constitutional issues, was also signally brought out by the spectacular victories they won by throwing out the votable part of the military expenditure and the travellinfi allowances of the Executive Councillors. So their failures were due more to bad organisation and bad tactics than to differences of opinion. And now that the only controversial question of communal unity is being thrashed out in a very constructive spirit, we earnestly hope the Congress President will see his way to convene an urgent meeting of the A. I. C. C. for arriving at least at a working solution of both these outstanding questions. This would also give a well-deserved opportunity to Mr. Saklatvala to explain his scheme of Congress reorganisation. Will this hope be fulfilled and will Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar do something to promote the twin causes the triumph of which he very much desires to achieve before he leaves Delhi at the end of this month?

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

A public metting will be held this evening in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, convened by the Sheriff of Bombay and presided over by His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson for the purpose of inaugurating the work of the Children's Aid Society. It will be remembered that the Bombay Children Act of 1924 has remained completely inoperative for three years owing to the lack of necessary machinery. Last September in response to public demand, Government convened a conference of representatives, drawn from every welfare agency in Bombay, to consider the best means of solving the problem. The consensus of opinion at that meeting was for the formation of a new unofficial organisation and the Children's Aid Society was consequently founded. The Bombay Children Act aims at the protection of children from enforced sojourn in the worst type of environment, from offences committed against them by evilly disposed persons and from treatment as "criminals", when they themselves, through lack of protection by society, have drifted into deliquency. The institutions required for working this Act consist roughly of places of safety or remand homes, certified schools and a Juvenile Court. To-day voluntary child welfare organisations specialise in dealing with the waif and stray type of child alone and not the young offender. The accommodation even for this one type would be grossly inadequate under the Act which gives an increased scope for removing children from bad homes than was heretofore warranted. New problems have therefore been brought to the surface by the Children Act and to enforce it a separate organisation is, therefore, necessary.

The primary object of the Children's Aid Society is, therefore, to provide the new institutions needed under the Act. Government have conceded to the Society part of the valuable site of the old Umarkhadi prison compound. Added to this Government are shouldering the total initial cost of repair and reconstruction and are budgetting for a large grant to meet part of the first year's running expenses. The work is already so well in hand that prison associations have been completely obliterated from the area and on May 1st, on this site, the Children's Aid Society hopes to open in one spacious compound—a Clearing House, and Remand Home for boys and girls whose cases are under investigation and ample sick-room accommodation with a separate playground. On the same site Government will run a Juvenile Court, where the cases of children and young persons can be heard in homely privacy, and an adjacent compound is being reserved by the Society for future use, when funds permit, as a certified school for girls. A secondary object of the new society is to further co-operation amongst existing child welfare organisations. That a closer degree of co-operation has already been attained by its agency is seen in the fact that several institutions have now expressed willingness both to have their institutions certified under the Act, so far as accommodation permits, and to lend the part time services of some of these workers to assist in the voluntary probation work allowed under the Act. The Children's Aid Society will therefore act as a pivot, disbursing capitation grants to societies accepting children under the Act and co-ordinating the work of volunteer probation officers lent by other societies. A third object of the Society is to educate public opinion as to the basic needs of child welfare work in this city and by such public enlightenment secure wide financial support from public and from private sources. The numbers of children to be dealt with under the Act are truly legion. The tolerated area in itself must harbour hundreds in grave moral danger. The expense of running the new institutions in Umarkhadi will be, therefore, great. Further drain on the Society's resources will come from the capitation grants to be disbursed and from the payment of full time workers. Adequate financial support can alone ensure the Act an adequate operation. To-day's meeting is purposed to give public endorsement to the constitution of this new Society, to explain the exact nature of the work it is called upon to do and to appeal for financial help from private sources equalling that already supplied and promised by the Government. It is, therefore, hoped that the meeting this evening will be largely attended and the Children's Aid Society encouraged in the work. It is an association which deserves to secure ample financial backing and large membership.

WOES OF INDIANS PRINCESSES.

(BY ANOTHER OF THEM.)

(Some time ago we published an article by an Indian Princess vividly describing the woes of Indian Princesses. The article attracted a good deal of attention and we received several communications on the subject in appreciation of that article, and suggesting that the matter required to be pursued further. Her Highness the Maharani Saheb of Baroda made a reference to that article in her address to the first session of the All-India Women's Conference held in Poona. The following article is written by one who is born a princess and married to a prince.—Editor, "B. C.")

It is stated that this is the age of progress and freedom, but it just the contrary so far as the position of the Muslim women is concerned.

The effect of the tortures and horrors practised on these poor creatures by their men is beyond all imagination and this is done all under the hoax and guise of the purdah system.

It is no use denying the fact that it is one of the dictates of Islam to keep woman in seclusion, but that was to avoid the onslaughts of the pitiless world, with a view of shielding and protecting her from unpleasantness. But the Muslims of India are, to begin with, not Muslims, because they have invented a creed of their own, to protect and shield their own vices and immoralities and to practise unspeakable injustice and cruelties on their women. Firstly, by not keeping them in purdah but by burying them alive to wither away slowly, suffering tortuous pangs and privations of all kinds. Secondly, by not giving them education whatsoever. In fact there are no institutions of any kind for shielding the poor creatures in any sphere of life, and, perhaps, the most trying position is that of an Indian Princess who has a big name and position to uphold, and is not only powerless to move a finger but is as penniless as a beggar is in the streets, entirely and solely the victim of most atrocious insults and tortures heaped on her that would baffle the imagination of any human being.

With the Hindus the conditions are incomparably better. The whole community has risen to its responsibilities and is trying at every turn to remedy the evils of their society and conditions of life generally, but with the Muslims it is just the other way.

To begin with, the unique distinction of being the most backward race falls on them and they accept this honour with pleasure. To move with the times they are dragged into having some organisations of their own like the Educational and Khilafat Conferences, etc. They have materially and notoriously helped themselves and heaped more troubles on their poor women-folk.

This terrible derangement is more or less due to an important factor which escapes one's notice for a moment, and that is because of the one-sided policy of the British Government, too, all throughout.

There are no centres where a poor wronged Indian woman can go for succour. There are no institutions to protect her from the selfish practices of man. In fact she has neither a nook of shelter in her supposed home nor outside it. The plight of the middle and the poor classes goes unnoticed. They have to suffer and wither away. But that of the Indian Princes is the most difficult.

A SAD CASE.

I shall quote here some instances of Muslim Princesses. The marriage of a minor Prince was arranged by the Government to a Princess. The Prince was not an exception to the rule and turned out a remarkable tyrant and practised all sorts of tyrannies on this lady and she put up with all his idiosyncrasies for thirty years voicelessly until the climax came in the shape of his asking the lady to salute the latest addition in the Harem of a low woman of the streets whom he had installed as the chosen one and also to offer her 'Nazar.' This was beyond all human tolerance and the limit of an insult; the Princess finally arranged to go away to her own native parts. Then came her divorce. But with the consent of the British Government her people demanded her "meher" which amounted to several lakhs. The matter was in the hands of the Government of India; no measures were left untried to get some recompense. All to no avail altogether. The Government decided the case entirely in favour of the Prince, the Princess died very soon after.

This clearly proves that the British Government are completely callous with regard to the status and position of the Ruling Princesses and willingly acknowledge and uphold whatever the Princes do.

This is only one of innumerable trage-

(Continued on page 9.)

A SHIPPING SCANDAL

We must draw public attention to the letter published by us yesterday detailing the alleged gross ill-treatment meted out to the numerous deck passengers on board the s.s. "Khandalla" of the British India Steam Navigation Company in the Kilindini (Mombasa) harbour. We call upon the management of the Company to hold a special inquiry into the conduct of the Chief Officer of the ship and tender an explanation or an apology in the matter. For, if even a tithe of what is stated by our correspondents is true, the Chief Officer has indeed been guilty of callous and disgraceful conduct deliberately calculated to insult and humiliate third class deck passengers. The main questions are perfectly clear. Did the Chief Officer really ask, nay order, these unfortunate passengers to vacate Falka No. 1 for loading cotton bales there, even though there was plenty of spare room for the purpose? He could also have realised how very difficult it would be for these passengers to shift with their families and their baggage after they were once settled on the ship. And when they could not obey these impossible and outrageous orders did the officer really let loose the coolies for forcibly removing them and were the women and children molested and some persons beaten in the scuffle that ensued? And when the passengers were not frightened out of their wits even by this sample of terrorism, did the Officer go to the length of ordering the bales to be loaded and lowered, practically in their midst? And is it finally true that "when at last the passengers did not remove at all, and the whole drama was played to the end, the bales were ordered to be removed to the Falka no. 4"?

This indeed appears to be a shipping scandal of the very first order and yet we may be sure not of a very rare character. Our correspondents rightly ask what this Company meant by publishing "big, beautiful tempting advertisements to attract passengers everywhere" if it meant to bandy them to and fro on the ship after letting them in, even though these very people pay the bulk of the revenues to the Company? Of course all these vagaries are possible as the B. I. S. N. Co. enjoys a monopoly of the line between India and East Africa. While we therefore await the explanation of the Company, we have no hesitation in asking Government also to bring this and such other concerns to their senses by imposing stringent rules for the benefit of the travelling public and by calling for their explanations regarding all the complaints bought to their notice.

Notes of the Day.

Adding Insult To Injury.

The Home Member's announcement in the Assembly of a "policy of gradual rele" of the Bengal detenus is not a policy re- shadowing real release at all, as he coled the announcement with the threat that the four men whom he had selected for anference from imprisonment in jail to carceration in a village, euphemistically med "village domicile" would be put back prison again if the "terrorist movement did not cease. The four unfortunate persons must under the ordinary canons of glish law be held innocent of any connectic with such movement so long as they are not charged in an open court of law and given an opportunity to face their accuse. But the Home Member considers them ready guilty and practically holds them responsible for the present condition of the trorist movement. They are to be hostage for the good conduct of all manner of law-breakers. This is a travesty of justice of which a civilised government ought be thoroughly ashamed. The statement nde by Mr. Moberly in the Bengal Council ads insult to injury and shows, as Pundit Motilal says, that Lord Irwin has finally committed himself to Lord Lytton's policy.

The Japanese Attitude.

France has definitely rejected the invitation to participate in the special conference which America wants to convene wh the main object of limiting the construction of auxiliary vessels. Japan takes a laf out Britain's book and says she will be ready to discuss the American proposals provided her schemes of national defence are not injured if she were to accept them. The Toho News Agency of Tokyo recently published a summary of Press opinion in Japan regarding the acceptance of the 5.5.3 standard. The most influential journals in Japan are agreed that such a standard should not be accepted by her although she should be agreeable to a fair ratio. They point out that unless the menace of the Singpore Naval Base is removed it is impossible for Japan to allow a reduction in her auxiliary war-craft. They further suggest that the Conference should consider the question of the removal of the American fleet back from the Pacific to the Atlantic and also America's attitude towards the League of Nations. The Coolidge Conference is likely to be a stormy affair if all these thorny problems are really to be discussed before it. If they are not to be, it is hardly worth while for Mr. Coolidge to have his separate Conference.

The Surest Foundation.

The American Government's observations on the report of the Joint Commission on Disarmament, the Commission appointed by the League of Nations, are a curious mixture of high idealism and shrewd sense. The report suggests international supervision of the administration of the agreement limiting armaments. The idea is intolerable to the American Government. Taking a very high moral line, it waxes eloquent over the need of "international good faith and respect for treaties" which in its opinion are the "surest foundation" on which to construct an agreement for the limitation of armaments. It is easy to guess why it does not favour the plan of international supervision. The armament manufacturing firms in America which render powerful financial aid to the political party most favourable to them will not tolerate the idea. President Coolidge, therefore, wants a separate Conference on the narrow issue of discussing the 5.5 .3 standard and flatters Italy as a "nation of high ideals" with the hope that she may agree to participate in this special Conference which Britain blesses if only her "special considerations" are duly respected.

Light, More Light.

What India badly needs is light, more light so that the dark shades of ignorance are dispelled and the country marches onwards to an era of perfect bliss. This is the opinion of the Nawab of Dera Ismail Khan and he expatiates in the hospitable columns of the "Morning Post" upon how to achieve this. The pioneer work for accomplishing this estimable object must, in his opinion, be undertaken by a new association "The Friends of England and India Association." In England, the friends of India, he explains, are to be found in the "very able community of Englishmen who have retired from service in India"; in India, the friends of England are to be found amongst "the large number of Ruling Princes and other enlightened and loyal Indians." The Nawab Saheb has discovered that all these friends "disapprove of the way things are going on" in this country. So with this strong binding tie which will unite these, this feeling common to all of them of disapproval of the way things go on, the ex-Satraps and the ex-officials in England and Rajasahebs and the Nawabsahebs and all manner of Sahebs and Bahadurs in India are to co-operate in "removing ignorance" in India and about India in England. The very first essay in this direction will be, we suppose, an address by the Nawab of Dera Ismail Khan to the Ladies' Carlton Club in London describing the peace, plenty and prosperity that reign in India under benign British rule.

BENGAL GOVT.'S TERMS TO MR. BOSE.

GRADUAL RELEASE OF DETENUS.

HOME MEMBER'S STATEMENT IN ASSEMBLY.

VILLAGE DOMICILE FOR FOUR PRISONERS

The long awaited statement regarding Bengal Detenus came off yesterday, when Sir Alexander Muddiman announced in the Assembly a "policy of gradual release."

Four Regulation prisoners, whose names he did not disclose were to be released from jail and put into village domicile as an experimental measure. The release would be conditional, and if it proved disappointing, the men would be put in jail again.

The House then went on with the discussion on Currency Bill, and Mr. Shanmukham Chetty's amendment to retain sovereign as legal tender at 1-6 was lost by 63 to 49 votes.

DISCUSSION ON CURRENCY BILL.

(From Our Special Representative).

NEW DELHI, March 21.

The hot season in Delhi has commenced, and members of the Assembly are giving up Cashmere home-spun and Tweed suits for ones of White Duck and China silk. But curiously enough, the Swarajist whip Mr. Shunmugam Chetty appeared in a light grey tweed lounge suit. Of course, the Gauhati resolution on the habitual use of Khaddar seeme to have left him untouched.

I will now briefly narrate the happenings of this day. Nothing particular or brilliant was achieved from the popular side. To begin with, Mr. Chetty's amendment was defeated by a clean majority of 14. Then Mr. Kelkar spoke on his amendment, and it was lost without being pressed for a division. Naturally, the Finance Member was in very good humour. He conducted himself as a perfect gentleman. He particularly maintained that the Government were not flirting away with the gold reserves of India, and if it has had to draw on them, it was for preventing the exchange from going beyond 1sh. 6d. With such and similar other remarks, the debate on the third reading of the Currency Bill commenced. At about four, in a brief polished and substantial speech, Sir Victor opposed the passing of the Bill. In doing soi, he uttered many words of caution, and particularly emphasised on the consequences of a big drop in gold prices. The speech for the acceptance of the Bill was made by the able Doctor Shurawardhy from Bengal. He pulled Mr. Jinnah by the legs with reference to his changing views on experts. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who spoke after Doctor Shurawardhy was in his usual brilliant fighting form. He could not finish before the House adjourned at five.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

NEW DELHI, March 21.

When the Legislative Assembly met this morning after four days recess, lobby conversations related mostly to the Muslim demand put forward yesterday, for conditional joint electorates thereby translating into practical formulae the meaning underlying the abstract proposals of the All-India Muslim League. Yesterday's decision is receiving serious thought on all hands. Another matter commented upon was the expectation of a statement from the Home Member on the position as regard the Bengal Detenus.

Interpellations occupied an hour, after which the Home Member made a statement regarding the Bengal Detenus.—A.P.

RELEASE OF BENGAL DETENUS

HOME MEMBER'S STATEMENT

NEW DELHI, March 21.

The following is the text of the statement made by the Home Member to-day in the Assembly on the question of the detenus. The Home Member said:—

Sir, with your permission I desire to make a statement regarding the Bengal detenus. The policy of the Governmen t regarding those who have been detained under Regulation III of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act in connection with the Bengal revolutionary conspiracy, has been and still is that detention of no man should last longer than is essential in the interests of public safety. The Government are convinced that terrorist conspiracy is still in active existence and that consequently it is not possible to take steps in directions of release of those about whom there is reasonable doubt that they would utilise their liberty to resume their previous activities. They are, however, anxious to pursue as quickly as possible gradual release of individuals whose conduct gives reason for hoping that they will not abuse their liberty.

ELASTICITY OF ACT.

The Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act provides for a considerable degree of elasticity in the treatment of those who are dealt with under it and enables Government to transfer them from jails to less strict forms of supervision of those persons whose past record and present conduct would not justify their unconditional release. Individuals of this class may be directed to reside in particular village or in their homes. Practical results of transferring men in this manner to village or home domicile are carefully watched and Government are enabled to observe whether the action taken is justified by events and thus determine the possibility of further extension of such action. In order to show what has been done in this direction of discriminating treatment of detenus I may mention that out of 171 persons dealt with under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act from the beginning 75 have been placed in village domicile and 13 in home domicile, while 26 have been released.

The number remaining now in jail is 54. Of those arrested under Regulation III 39 were subsequently transferred to the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act and are included in the figures given above. 16 at present remain in jail under the regulation. In the last two and a half months the Government of Bengal have issued orders for transfer of 19 detenus from jail to village or home domicile under the Act and have released seven.

The Government of India have also had under review the cases of those who are still detained under Regulation III. They are considering cases of one of these State Prisoners on medical grounds. In respect of four others, they are satisfied that detention in jail is no longer necessary and they are therefore cancelling warrants under Regulation III so that action may be taken to bring them under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act with a view to their transfer to village domicile. It must be understood that practical results of this action as exhibited in the conduct of men placed in village or home domicile requires constant attention of Government. If it is ascertained that such men are reverting to terrorist conspiracy, Government will not hesitate to deal with them again under their powers.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS.

Following this statement, the following supplementary questions were put and answered:

Pandit Motilal Nehru: May I ask if it is the considered decision of Government not to release any more at present?

Hon. Sir Alexander Muddiman: My hope is that if these gradual releasse are successful, we may pursue this policy as rapidly as is compatible with public safety.

Pandit Motilal Nehru: Have any releases been made since the resolution was passed by the Assembly?

Hon. Sir Alexander Muddiman: These four men will be released.

Pandit Motilal: Unconditionally?

Hon. Sir Alexander Muddiman: No. Not unconditionally.

Pandit Motilal Nehru: They are Regulation men?

Hon. Sir Alexander Muddiman: Yes.

Pandit Motilal Nehru: Not one of the Bengal Ordinance men?

Sir Alexander Muddiman: Yes. In the last two and a half months 19 detenus have been released from jail and put in village or home domicile and seven have been released.

Sir Harisingh Gour: May I beg to inquire whether these releases are in consequence of the resolution passed by this Assembly or independent of it?

Sir Alexander Muddiman: Government in considering these questions, considers public opinion as expressed in this House and in other places.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar: May I know whether any prisoners have been specifically released since the date this House passed the resolution on the release of prisoners?

Sir Alexander Muddiman: I have told Hon. Members that there are four men who will be released and that is since the resolution was passed. About these seven men who have been released I am not sure what dates they were released on; but they have been released in the last two and a half months. Probably, some were released before and some after the resolution.

Sir Harisingh Gour: Can the Hon. Member give names of the prisoners released?

Sir Alexander Muddiman: No. It is not in the public interests that I should do so

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"BARBED WIRE" OFFER.

MR. BOSE TO INVITE BANISHMENT.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 21.

An important statement in connection with the release of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was made by Mr. Moberly at the sitting of the Bengal Council to-day. Hon. Mr. Moberly said, "I would like to take the Council into my confidence as regards the case of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose. I think the members will agree that the incarceration of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has exposed the Government to severe criticism and it follows if the Government had not released him or any rate released the degree of restraint to which he has been subjected, it is because they honestly believe it would not be safe to do so. The present situation is bad and Government realised they can detain him, until the expiration of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Unfortunately, Government have received unfavourable accounts of Mr. Bose's health. He was examined jointly in the last month by his brother, Sunil Bose and Lt.-Col. Kelsall. Senior Medical Officer in Burma. I do not propose to read the whole report as the time at my disposal is very short, but the general conclusion is as follows:—

"Although one of us has only seen him recently for the first time, we agree his general appearance is not indicative of good health. Taking into consideration his loss of weight, his slight but persistent rise of temperature we are inclined to view that there is a possibility of early tuberculosis although there is not enough evidence on which to base the diagnosis. If he were a private patient of either of us, our advice to him would be to regard him as a suspicious case of early tuberculosis and to put himself under the best conditions as regards climate, food, rest etc. to combat this disease. We do not regard the condition under which he must necessarily be during confinement in jail as conducive to restoration of his health."

MEDICAL OPINION.

Subsequently Mr. Sunil Bose wrote further opinion, "In regard to the diagonosis of treatment of Mr. Subhas Bose's illness, I am prepared to go one step further. After carefully weighing the evidence before me I should regard his case as definitely as one of tuberculosis of lungs. My advice regarding treatment resolves itself into (1) immediate taking of sea voyage and (2) prolonged stay in a sanatorium in Switzerland of which I have just recently intimate personal knowledge and experience."

This note was seen by Lt.-Col. Kersall, and he remarked. "I have nothing to add to our joint note which I think expresses the exact condition of affairs."

MONSTROUS CONDITION.

It will be seen that at the moment Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose is not seriously ill and certainly not incapacitated, but he has been advised to go for a sea voyage and to stay in Switzerland. Now the Criminal Law Amendment Act does not run outside Bengal except as regards detention in jail in other parts of India. The best we can do under the Act consistent with safely is to arrange for his transfer to a jail in a better climate and that is not what is recommended. Government are not prepared to bring him to Bengal, and in event they are advised that Bengal would be as bad as or worse than Burma for his health. Effect can only be given to the suggestion that he should go to Switzerland if he were released, and if he was once released, there would in ordinary course be nothing to prevent his return to Bengal at any time, a contingency which Government are not prepared to face. We are anxious, however, that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose should have opportunities as we can afford him of recruiting his health. We are, therefore, prepared to release him if he will give us his word of honour that he will proceed from Rangoon to Europe by ship which does not touch at any port of India and that he will thereafter not attempt to enter India, Burma or Ceylon until the Bengal Criminal Act has expired. It will be observed, we shall not demand any admission as regards his past or any promise as regards his future conduct. We were merely asking that we be kept in the same position as regards control over his movement in India as we are at present. This proposal," concluded Mr. Moberly, "has not been made to Mr. Bose as we do not wish him to think we want to force it upon him, but I put this forward publicly in order, if he thinks fit, to avail himself of it. He will know in advance we are prepared to accept it."—Free Press.

VICEROY AS PRESIDENT.

SIR S. NAIR'S RESOLUTION DEFEATED

PROCEEDINGS IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 21.

The Council of State, which reassembled to-day after the Holi recess, had a non-official day. Three resolutions figured prominently on the agenda paper, interest chiefly centering round Sir Sankaran Nair's Motion urging that it should be provided for in the Statute that the Presidentship of the Council of State should be occupied by the Governor-General himself.

OBJECTIONABLE FILMS.

After question time, Mr. V. Ramadas moved a resolution urging greater control over cinemas and films calculated to corrupt public morals and instanced the objectionable character of American films. Mr. Haigh, Home Secretary, speaking on behalf of the Government, briefly indicated the difficulties involved in controlling the exhibition of Cinema films in any country, and particularly in India. He thought that better results would follow by controlling the production of Indian films and outlined a process of censorship by the institution of a Board of Censors to control the display of western films. After the Home Secretary had accepted the motion, Dr. Rama Rao drew attention to the lack of provision for ventilation in Cinema buildings.

Mr. Syed Ali expressed the opinion that the existing law was stringent enough. The motion was agreed to without a division.

PRESIDENTSHIP OF COUNCIL OF STATE.

Sir Sankaran Nair then moved his resolution, favouring the amendment of the Government of India Act, to provide that the Governor-General shall be the President of the Council of State. He said he desired to restore the practice prevailing in the Imperial Legislative Council. A President, he said, ought to be impartial, and a paid permanent officer could not be above suspicion in the present transitional stage. Moreover, it was not a civilian who should preside over the destinies of the House, but a person who was nurtured in the traditions of democracy. He thought that a Parliamentarian was more likely to relax and favourably interpret the rules than a civilian. From his own experience in the past, he would say that the Viceroy as President of the House, was a living reality.

When the Viceroy was not able to find time, a Member of the Executive Council could preside.

Mr. P. S. Desikachari moved an amendment providing for the appointment of an elected non-official member as the President of the House. The object of the Government of India Act being to vest more power in the elected representatives of the people, he said, it was but fair that they should be given opportunities of guiding the proceedings of the House.

HOME MEMBER'S REPLY.

Sir Alexander Muddiman, replying, said that the amendment sought to deprive the Governor-General of his statutory power in respect of his right of appointment of a President. In his experience of 16 years in the Central Legislature, he had not seen any difference between non-official and official Presidents. There was no reason to suppose, averred the Home Member, that a nominated non-official would necessarily be different.

Sir Arthur Froom opposed the motion. Major Akram Khan further opposed it and defended civilians against Sir Sankaran's attack. Sir Umar Hayat also opposed the resolution.

The amendment was lost without a division. Mr. Ramadas moved another amendment for the election of the President by the Council of State from among elected members, subject to the Governor-General's approval

AMENDMENT REJECTED.

Mr. Pantulu declared that the Bicameral system in the Central Government in India had come to stay and the Reform would certainly improve the Upper Chamber. If the Assembly was entrusted with the task of electing its own President there was nothing against the Councils being entrusted with the same right.

Sir Alexander Muddiman opposed the amendment.

The adjournment was rejected by 32

(Continued on page 8).

LATEST FROM CHINA.

The Southern troops have entered the Chinese City of Shanghai. The Powers have landed naval forces in International Settlement and the general strike is in full swing. Full details appear on page 8.

INDIAN STATESMANSHIP TRIUMPHS.

MUSLIMS ACCEPT JOINT ELECTORATES.

EQUAL TREATMENT TO HINDU AND MUSLIM MINORITIES.

After protracted discussion the Muslim Leaders' Conference at Delhi seem to have come to a decision with regard to the most thorny Question of electorates in India.

Mahomedans are to accept joint electorate in all provinces, provided Hindus agree to constitute Sind as a separate province and introduce reforms in the N. W. Province. In the provinces so constituted and in such other provinces where the Hindus happen to be in a minority, Mahomedans to offer the same concessions that Hindu majorities are prepared to make to the Mahomedan minorities.

The result of the Conference is hailed in all quarters, and the Working Committee of the Congress has passed a resolution unanimously appreciating the decision.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE WELCOMES DECISION

NEW DELHI, March 20.

Whether in the forthcoming revision of the Indian constitution elections to legislative bodies should be through joint or separate electorates has been the subject of anxious discussions both among Hindu and Mussalman leaders in Delhi. The Hindu members of the Congress Party and the Nationalist Party having already decided in favour of only joint electorate with reservation of seats to Mahomedans either on the basis of the Lucknow Pact or the existing population in each province. Mahomedan leaders met at an informal conference to-day under the presidency of Mr. Jinnah who had issued invitations to representative Mahomedan gentlemen from all parts of India. After protracted discussion the Conference agreed to the institution of joint electorates under certain conditions. It was unanimously resolved that Mahomedans should accept a settlement on the basis of the following proposals so far as representation in the various legislatures in any future scheme of constitution is concerned.

(1) Sind should be separated from Bombay Presidency and constituted into a separate province.

(2) Reforms should be introduced in N. W. F. Province and in Baluchistan on the same footing as any other province in India. In that case Mahomedans are prepared to accept joint electorate in all provinces so constituted and are further willing to make to the Hindu minorities in Bengal, Punjab and N. W. Frontier province the same concessions that Hindu majorities in other provinces are prepared to make to Mahomedan minorities. In the Punjab and Bengal the proportion of representation should be in accordance with the population. In the central legislature the Mahomedan representation shall not be less than a third and that also by mixed electorate.

These are subject to ratification by Mahomedan organisations concerned. But it is hoped by those present at the conference that Hindus will accept and Mahomedans will ratify them.

THE QUESTION OF SERVICES.

The question of services and other questions with regard to safeguards concerning any bill or resolution which might affect religion or custom of usage of either community or affecting the inter-communal interest were also discussed by the meeting but postponed for further consideration and will be taken up if on the main proposition there can be unanimity of opinion.

The following leaders attended the Conference: Mr. Jinnah, Maharaja of Mahmudabad, Sir Mohamed Shafi, Maulana Mohamed Ali, Dr. Ansari, Maulvi Mohammed Yakub, Nawab Mohammed Ismail, Syed Ali Nabi, Lieut. Sardar Muilammed, Nawaz Khan, Mr. Suhrawardy, Mr. Shah Nawaz, Raja Mehaznafar-Ali Khan, Mr. Farooki, Mr. Abdul Rahman, Sir Abdul Gayum, Shah Mohammed Zubair, Syed Ahmed Shah (Iman of Juma Mosque, Delhi), Syed Murtaza, Maulavi Mohamed Shafee, Mr. Abdul Aziz, Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhury, Mirza Abdul Kadir, Syed Abdul Jabbar (Ajmer), Mr. Ethishamuddin, Syed Abdul Rahim, Mr. Anwar-ul-Azim, Dr. Hyder, Mr. Ariff and Mr. Ijjas Hussain. The proceedings of the Conference were in camera and the above has been communicated to the Associated Press semi-officially.—A. P.

MOSLEM REPRESENTATION IN LEGISLATURES.

TEXT OF THE FORMULA.

NEW DELHI, March 21.

The following is the text of the formula adopted by Muslim leaders yesterday:—

"Mahomedans should accept a settlement on the basis of the flolowing proposals, so far as representation in the various legislatures in any future scheme of Constitution is concerned:

1. Sindh should be separated from Bombay and constituted into a separate Province.

2. Reforms should be introduced in the N. W. F. Province and in Baluchistan on the same footing as any other Province. In that case, Mahomedans are prepared to accept a joint electorate in all Provinces so consituted, and are further willing to make to Hindu minorities in Sind, Baluchistan and the N. W. Frontier the same concession that Hindu majorities in other Provinces are prepared to make to Mahomedan minorities.

In the Punjab and Bengal the proportion of representation should be in accordance with the population. In the Central Legislature, Mahomedan representation shall not be less than a third, and that also, by a mixed electorate.

It will be seen from the above that the resolution does not contemplate lesser representation than that secured by the population in either the Punjab or Bengal, and that it proposes to give to other Hindu minorities the same concessions as Muslim minorities are granted in other Provinces where the Hindus are in an overwhelming majority.—A.P.

A WELCOME DECISION.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S APPRECIATION

NEW DELHI, March 21.

The following resolution was unanimously passed at a meeting of the Congress Working Committee this evening:—"The Working Committee considered the report of the Informal Conference of the representative Mahomedan gentlemen from all parts of India together with the proceedings of the meeting of the Hindu members of the Congress Party last week. The Committee cordially appreciates the decision arrived at the Muslim Conference to accept the institution of joint electorates all over the country with reciprocal concessions in favour of minorities and appoints the following sub-committee to discuss details with representatives of the Muslim Conference and the Hindu community:—Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Pundit Motilal Nehru, S. Srinivasa Iyengar and Maulana Mahomed Ali. The committee trusts that upon this basis, a satisfactory settlement of the differences between the Hindus and Mahomedans will be speedily effected."

The Working Committee also approved of the President's proposal to convene a Convention Parliament consisting of the elected members of all Legislatures for the purpose of settling a constitution for India. The Committee decided to call a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee at Bombay in May next.—A.P.

A MORE FORWARD OUTLOOK

The significant change in the outlook of the Moslems will be clear if one peruses the following resolutions adopted at the last annual session of the All-Indian Moslem League at Delhi:

(1) All legislatures of the country and other elected bodies be constituted on the definite principle of adequate and effective representation of the minorities in every province without reducing the mojority in any provoince to a minority or even to an equality.

(2) Representation of communal groups shall continue to be by means of separate electorates as at present provided that it shall be open to any community at any time to abandon its separate electorate in favour of a joint electorate.

(3) Any territorial redistribution that might at any time be necessary shall not in any way affect the Muslim majority in the Punjab, Bengal and North West Frontier Province.

(4) Full religious liberty, that is, worship, observances, propaganda, association and education shall be guaranteed to all communities.

COMMUNAL RIGHTS.

(5) No bill or resolution or any part thereof shall be passed in any legislature or in any other elected body if three-fourths of the members of any community in that particular body oppose such a bill or resolution or part thereof, on the ground that it would be injurious to the interests of that community or in the alternative such other method is devised as may be found feasible and practicable to deal with such case. The League hereby appoints a Committee of the following gentlemen as the Central Committee in order to formulate a scheme so far as possible in consultation with a committee or committees that may be appointed by other political organisations and to report the same to the Council of the League for consideration of the League and for submission to the Royal Commission when it is appointed. The League also appoints provincial committees with power to add to their number to prepare and frame a scheme of future reforms to be submitted to the Central Committee for their consideration.

MADRAS MINISTRY.

CUT MOTION IN COUNCIL.

CONGRESS LEADER'S STATEMENT.

MADRAS, March 21.

The Madras Legislative Council met to-dy to resume the discussion on the budget. The central demand, which has been awaited with the keenest interest by the public, viz. the demand for for the Ministers' salaries, was taken up. The public galleries were crowded, but the Swarajist benches were not all occupied.

At 12-30 the Chief Minister rose and moved that Government be granted 4.3 lakhs for general administration. He wished to make a few remarks but he was told by the President to reserve his remarks to the end.

Mr. B. Munisastry Naidu (Justicite) moved a 'cut' of Rs. 100 to discuss want of confidence in the Ministry. In his speech he made it plain there was nothing personal in his motion, but he only wished to point out the anomoly of the ministry party making itsef responsibe for the administration. Even under Dyarchy if Ministers were to function at all, they should have a substantial backing.

CONGRESS LEADER'S STATEMENT.

Swami Venkatachalam, leader of the Congress Party, announced the Party's decision. He repeated the Congress formula regarding political work in the Councils and said the country's verdict was given again the Justicites. They would not go counter to that verdict and help the Justicies to come again to power and help the bureaucracy to strengthen its power. That was why they were not going to vote one way or the other on these questions.

Mr. Krishna Nair, supporting the motion, said the Justictes when they were in power had a solid backing and they were able to advancee the cause of the country. He criticised the programme of the present ministry.

Dr. Subbarayan, Chief Minister, speeching on the motion, said as one who was interested in constitutional Government of this province it was his duty to accept office when called upon to do so by the Governor. He had every right to sit on the treasury bench as long as he enjoyed the confidence of the House. Referring to the criticism the Excise policy, he said it was more a condemnation of the previous ministry than that of the present one. On behalf of the ministry he gave an undertaking that six months before the next elections they would give up touring expenses at state expense.

Many other members spoke in support of the ministry and the House adjourned for lunch.—Free Press.

NO CONFIDENCE MOTION LOST

MADRAS, Mar. 21.

In the Madras Council this afternoon a motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministers was lost by 53 votes to 12. Eleven members did not vote. They were all members of the Congress bloc and they were the only Congress members present. The Ministers and European members voted against the motion.—A. P.

FIGHTING DYARCHY WITH DYARCHY.

MR GEORGE JOSEPH ON ANOMALY OF MADRAS SWARAJISTS.

MADRAS, March 21.

If Swami Venkatachalam Chetty had voted against Government the token 'cut' in the demand by the Minister of Excise on the question of prohibition would have been carried and the Madras Ministry would have finally resigned, says Mr. George Joseph in a statement to the Press.

While thinking Mr. Venkatchalam Chetty's decision was wise, he says: "The Congress policy, as laid down in the latter half of the clause (a) of the resolution 5 of the Gauhati session that the Congress men shall refuse to accept ministership, etc., until the national demand was satisfied, goes by the board. For Dr. Subbarayon's ministry could have been put to an end on Thursday, but the Congress party declined to do so.

SUGGESTION TO S. VENKATACHALAM.

My respectful suggestion to Swami Venkatachalam is that since he courageously disregarded the second part of the clause (a) of the Congress resolution, he should summon similar courage to disregard the first part also. He should carry out the 'cut' and form the ministry of only Swarajists or of two Swarajists and one Independent. If he decides against the capture of the ministry, the only course will be for the Congress to support the ministry and oppose the reserved half. I do not know whether the process will be honourable or honest, but it wil be truly a case of fighting Dyarchy with Dyarchy. Another policy will precipatate a general election.—Free Press.

BANIA LADY COMMITS SUICIDE

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 21.

A domestic tragedy occurred here yesterday. It is alleged that a Bania lady named Laxmi attempted to commit suicide by applying Kerosene Oil to her body and burning herself owing to a quarrel with her husband. The lady was removed to the civil hospital, where she died this morning.—A. P.

LINCOLNSHIRE STAKES.

BRIGHTLAND SCRATCHED

LONDON, March 21.

Brightland was scratched from Lincolnshire at 11-22 to-day.

The following is the latest betting:—95 to 20 Asterus (offered) 5 to 1 (taken and wanted), 100 to 9 Helter Skelter (taken and offered), 100 to 9 Orbindos (offered), 100 to 8 (taken), 100 to 7 Priory Park (offered), 100 to 6 (taken), 100 to 7 Galloper King (offered) 100 to 6 (taken), 100 to 7 Friarwile (offered), 15 to 1 Grand Flight (offered) 100 to 6 (taken), 100 to 6 First Edition Second (offered), 18 to 1 (taken), 20 to 1 Wykeham (offered), 25 to 1 Melon (taken and offered), 25 to 1 Jarvie, Her Excellency and Laine 50 to 1 Autocrat (offered).—Reuter's Special.

VICEROY AS PRESIDENT

(Continued from page 7).

votes to 10 and the Council adjourned for lunch.—A. P.

After lunch, Mr. Pantulu speaking on Sir Sankaran's resolution opposed the appointment of the Governor-General to the Presidency of the Council.

Sir Sankaran Nair replying said that if an executive official was to preside, it was much better to have the Viceroy for the purpose.

The motion was rejected.

WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE.

Lala Ramsarandas moved a resolution favouring steps to secure the assignment of a suitable place in the warrant of precedence to members of the Council, the Assembly and Provincial Councils.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan and Major Akbar Khan supported the motion, the latter with some reservations.

Sir Arthur Froom moved an amendment restricting the scope of the motion only to members of the Council of State.

Mr. Chan supported the amendment and Lala Ramsarandas accepted it.

Mr. Haigh the Home Secretary explained the meaning and scope of the present precedence and that before the introduction of the reforms.

Government were willing to look into the matter in the light of the discussion.

Lala Ramsarandas replying appealed to the House to maintain its position and dignity.

The motion as amended was agreed to.

Sir Mahomed Habibullah explaining the position in respect of future sittings said it depended on when the Assembly concluded the consideration of the Currency Bill, and he would therefore ask the President to adjourn the House to a day and an hour to be notified later. The House then adjourned.—A. P.

PARLIAMENTARY PARTY IN UPPER HOUSE

NEW DELHI, Mar. 21.

A party called Parliamentary Party has been formed in the Council of State with Sir Sankaran Nair as leader and Mr. Desika Chari as Secretary. The party now consists of 11 members, others besides the leader and the secretary are Syid Alay Nabi, Mr. Khaparde, Raja Rampalsingh, Lala Ramsarandas, Lala Sukhbir Sinha, Raja Motichand, Mr. Manmohan Das Ramjee, Mr. R. D. Morarji and Mr. Sohrwardy.

At its first meeting the party decided that all questions to be brought before the Council should be considered by the party and that ordinarily all members of the party should vote in accordance with that decision; but if any member felt very strong objection to accept the decision, he should be free not to vote in accordance with that decision.

The party discussed the Ratio question and decided by a majority that it should be fixed at one shilling and six pence. The meeting unanimously held that there should be minting of gold coins as soon as practicable. The Party has also decided to vote for three pies postcard, when the Finance Bill comes up for discussion.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA VAISHYA CONFERENCE

MAINPURI CITY Mar. 21.

The All India Vaishya Conference under the distinguished presidentship of Seth Ghanshyam Dass Birla M.L.A. will be held at Mainpuri from 15 to 17 April 1927. Vaishya Sabhas are requested to send their delegates. The object is to unite all subjects of Vaisya community and thus to create a united front to fight the social evils and protect their birth rights.

ALL-INDIA SPIRITUALIST CONFERENCE

A special session of the All-India Spiritualistic Conference will be held in the Rishikul Grounds, Hardwar, during the first week of April. The actual dates will be announced later on. Pandit Kedarnath Sharma is taking steps to organise a Reception Committee.—A. P.

SEQUEL TO INDORE RIOTS

(From a Correspondent.)

INDORE, Mar. 21.

More than 200 Muslims are in jail in connection with the recent riots. To collect funds for their defence and to give relief to their children and dependents a relief committee has been formed with Dr. Saifuddin Kitchloo as its President and Mr. Jamaluddin Makhmoor as its Secretary. Its office is in the Madrasa Moidul Islam, Chaipa Bakhal, Indore.

SHANGHAI CAPTURED.

TRUCE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN CHINESE LEADERS.

GENERAL STRIKE IN FULL SWING.

The Southerners have captured Shanghai, and Pichochen Shantung, the Commander at Shanghai has taken refuge in the FrenchConcession.

The latest messages from China show a highly disordered state of affairs amongst the Commanders of the various armies...It is reported that the communists are masters of the situation with the powerful backing of Taksing Chi the Commander of the Hunanese.

Labour terrorism in Hankow are assuming dangerous lengths, and the foremen of one British and one American newspaper are ordered to organise strike at pain of death.

General strike is in full swing, and trams have stopped running. A state of emergency has been declared and naval forces from all warships have been landed.

LABOUR TERRORISM IN HANKOW

LONDON, Mar. 21.

Shanghai.—The Southern troops are entering the Chinese City of Shanghai. Pichochen Shantung, the Commander at Shanghai is reported to be taking refuge in the French Concession. Southerners have captured Changchow 40 miles North-west of Soochow, thus cutting the railway communication between Shanghai and Nanking.—Reuter.

LONDON, March 20.

Shanghai.—A message from Hankow says that the Communists completely control the military and political situation. They have secured powerful backing of Tangseng Chi, the commander of Hunanese who was largely responsible for the capture of Kuchang from the Northerners last year. Tangseng Chi now commands the Hankow garrison. He is jealous of Chiang-Kai-shek who distrusts him as a potential rival to Chiang-Kai-shek, the main prop of moderates including Chen. Labour terrorism in Hankow is rampant. The Labour Union has instructed the Chinese foremen of one British and one American newspaper to order men to strike immediately or the foremen will be shot and strike ensued. Such happenings are considered as likely to persuade Chiang-Kai-shek to come to truce with Northerners in order to secure for him a free hand to re-establish his position and oust the Communists.—Reuter.

Shanghai.—The Nationalist advance guard are now within 10 miles of Shanghai. There are indications that there will be no fighting here. Pishou Chen, defender of Shinghai, has sent a representative to General Hoying Ching, the Southern commander who is believed to be a supporter of moderate Chiang-Kai-shek to discuss true, which, added to the fact that the Shantungers did not attempt to hold the southern line of defence, tends to confirm the belief that an arrangement has already been reached between Ahang-Kai-shek and Chang-Tsung-Chang. Possibly also Chang-Tso-Lin may not fight. Seven thousand retreating Shantungers have arrived outside the French Concession. The British troops will to-morrow occupy remoter British houses outside the boundary. Briefly it may be stated that the Southerners may occupy the city as soon as they care to walk in and Northerners are not resting them anywhere. The French Concession has closed its main barriers and the International Settlement may also close its barriers at any moment. Thousands of armed and unarmed soldiery are swarming outside. Strikes are not spreading.—Reuter.

STATE OF EMERGENCY DECLARED.

GENERAL STRIKE IN SHANGHAI.

LONDON, Mar. 21.

Shanghai.—21st—The call for strike was issued this morning. It is purely of political nature but general response is probable, as workers are intimidated by terrorists. Trams were first to close down and big cotton mills quickly followed. Municipality has declared a state of emergency. Naval forces from all warships in the river have been landed. One of three Punjabis shot has died.—Reuter.

POLICE CHARGE TRUCULENT CROWDS.

3 PUNJABIS SHOT

LONDON, March 21.

Shanghai.—Numerous charges have been made by the police to clear the streets of truculent crowds. Three Punjabis have been shot but no details about this are yet available. Volunteers have been mobilised.—Reuter.

EN ROUTE TO SHANGHAI.

LONDON, Mar. 21.

Hongkong.—The First Devons are leaving for Shanghai.—Reuter.

SHELLS IN FRENCH CONCESSION.

LONDON, Mar. 21.

Shanghai. 21st.—Few shells fell in the French Concession this afternoon. It is not known whence they came. There were no casualties.—Reuter.

SERIOUS CLASH BETWEEN TWO UNIONS

MARTIAL LAW IN KIUKIANG

LONDON, March 21.

A split in the Chinese Nationalist Party has culminated in a bloodshed at Kiukiang. Several thousand members of the Farmers' Union entered the city on 16th instant to demonstrate in favour of Chiang Kai-Shek. The next day they came into clash with the Labour Union belonging to the extremist element and several on both sides were killed and wounded. No Britishers were involved. The extremists headquarters has been wrecked. Martial Law has been proclaimed. There are Instructions that trouble is likely to continue.—Reuter.

MRS. SUN YAT-SEN'S LATEST ACTIVITY.

POLITICAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR WOMEN.

The China Courier's correspondent from Hankow writing on February 12 says:—Madame Sun Yat-sen's political training school for women was dedicated at exercises here to-day. Speeches were made by all ministers of the Nationalist Government, Madame Sun and others. The school will train a selected group of one hundred students in six months courses in Kuomintang history and organisation and revolutionary technic being offered. There will also be courses in women's work of all kinds on behalf of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement.

LEAGUE'S INTERVENTION.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR'S ASSURANCE TO ITALY

LONDON, March 21.

Paris.—The possibility of intervention by the Council of League of Nations in the latest Balkans rrisis is adumorated in a semi-official Note, which states that diplomatic conversations are proceeding in Paris. The Note expresses the opinion that such intervention may be unnecessary as Jugoslav Government has declared its readiness to submit to inquiry by military attaches for the purpose of ascertaining whether there have been the alleged military preparations. It is authoritatively stated that the French Ambassador in Rome has given assurance to Italy that there is no foundation for accusations of Giornaled Italia with regard to the action of certain Frenchmen in favour of Jugoslavia and that France will not fail to renew advice of policy of moderation to Jugoslav Government.—Reuter.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER'S HOPES

LONDON, March 21.

Belgrade.—In the Chamber to-day the Foreign Minister Peritch breathed a hope that Jugoslavia would maintain friendly relations with Italy and that the spirit of co-operation would continue in view of common interests. With regard to Albania, Jugoslavia wished her success in work of consolidation and progress. He declared there was no reason to fear change in Italo-Jugoslav relations so long as Italy observed interallied agreement regarding independence and territorial integrity of Albania.—Reuter.

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF A GUJARATI POET.

KAVI NANALAL HONOURED

Before a largely attended gathering on Sunday evening the Golden Jubilee of Nanalal Dalpatram Kavi (Poet) was celebrated at the Marwadi Vidyalaya under the presidency of Mr. Ardeshir Khabaradar. Several gentlemen spoke appreciating the writings of Mr. Nanalal. Prof. P. A. Wadia in joining the celebration said poetry was the soul of life and to honour a national poet was to honour the nation itself.

Mr. Sardesai spoke from his personal experience of Mr. Nanalal and said Mr. Nanalal's poems appealed to him most.

Mr. Shapurji Hodiwalla spoke on the present relations between Hindus and Parsis and said the honour to a Hindu was an honour also to a Parsi.

The Chairman said twenty years ago he had foretold that Mr. Nanalal would some day be a great national poet. He was glad to see that Mr. Nanalal had achieved that honour which was predicted about him. He regretted that poetry was not so much in use as prose now a days though he thought that poetry expressed more forcibly the thought of men than prose. He hoped Gujarat would again revive and regain its honour in Gujarati literature which it had achieved in the past.

DUCHESS OF YORK VISITS STEWART ISLAND.

LONDON, Mar. 21.

Wellington.—The "Renown" with the Duches of York on board has sailed for Paterson Inlet, Stewart Island. The Duches told the Mayor that she felt quite well and would be able to continue Australian tour.—Reuter.

HARDWAR KHADI EXHIBITION.

PT MALAVYA'S EXHORTATION TO SADHUS

HARDWAR, Mar. 21.

A Khadi exhibition under the auspices of the All-India Spinners' Association was opened last evening by Pandit Madanmohan Malaviya before a large audience. Mahatma Gandhi and many leading men and Sadhus were present. Gandhiji in a short opening speech said khadi propaganda should be kept alive in the country till unemployment was removed. He appealed to those present to contribute towards khadi work and some collection was made on the spot.

Panditji in a long address traced the part played by Indians in industrial work. He made a fervent appeal to the ladies to take a vow on the auspicious occasion of 'Kumba Mela' to spin their own thread and weave their own cloth which would enable them to keep crores of rupees in the country.

SADHUS IN EXHIBITION.

A slight breeze was caused in the exhibition by Gandhiji regretting that some Sadhus had made their appearance in the exhibition grounds by force. He observed if Sadhus could not pay they might serve as volunteers. Thereupon a Sadhu got up and said Sadhus never touched money. This coused some flutter and Pandit Malaviya said arrangements would be made to admit Sadhus free, but he requested them never to touch foreign cloth to which they agreed.

The exhibition will remain open till the 20th April. A large number of exhibits is in evidence and there are installed demonstration arrangements in khadi weaving. A

P.P.S.
Lt.-Col. Sardar Bahadur, A.D.C., Commandant, Bhavnagar, Lancers, who has been appointed A.D.C. to the Viceroy.

large crowd of about a lakh and a half of pilgrims and Sadhus from all parts of the country are visitors on the occasion of the Gurukul silver jubilee celebrations and the town presents a bustling appearance.—Free Press.

ALLEGED MURDER OF CALCUTTA MARWARI.

ACCUSED'S ANSWER TO CHARGE

CALCUTTA, Mar. 21.

"I did strike Hiralal Agarwalla with a Kukri, but I claim to be tried," was the reply of Kharagbahadur Singh in answer to the charge of murder in respect of the death of Hiralal at the High Court session this morning.

The accused was provided with a chair in the dock and was smiling thoroughout. The standing counsel opening the case for the Crown said the preliminary stage of the case had attracted considerable attention, and he reminded the jury that they should dismiss from their minds all that they heard or read in connection with the case.

The standing counsel gave the history how the accused came to know Rajkumari, the Nepalee girl and Hiralal. He said when Rajkumari filed a petition before the Commissioner of Police the Gurkha League came to know of it, the President and the Secretary of the League offered help to the police. The accused was the Secretary of the League. That help was accepted by the police. Counsel stated that from the letter the accused had written to Hiralal, which ran: "Read wretched villain thy own death warrant", it was clear that the deed was done deliberately and with the intention to cause death.

"FOR GOD'S SAKE PROTECT PASSENGERS".

PEOPLE TO SUFFER FOR PRINCES' "OFFENCES"

REVIVAL OF VIRAMGAM CUSTOMS LINE.

RANPUR, Mar. 21.

Mr. Kakalbhai Kothari of the Saurashtra Seva Samiti wires:—

Rumours of the revival of the Viramgam Customs Line has spread great consternation all over Kathiawad. The people are simply horrified to think of the terrible hardships the revival brings with it for the passengers. To voice the feelings of the people and to represent them before the Government, Mr. Amritlal Sheth M.L.C., President, Saurashtra Seva Samiti, has wired the following to the Viceroy, the Commerce Member and all prominent members of the Assembly.

"Owing to differences with the Kathiawad Maritime States, the Government considers the revival of the Viramgam Customs Line. You cannot imagine the terrible woes inflicted by that system on the passengers. It is equivalent to handing over poor passengers to veritable hugry wolves. For offences of any of the Princes, poor people are to be sacrificed. For God's sake pray protect the passengers at least".

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, March 21.

Shanghai.—The Southerners' cutting the railway at Chang-chow effectively isolates Shantung army there from the base, and it is probable that it will go over to the Cantonese who with their entry into Shanghai will now nominally control the whole of China, South of Yangtse except Nanking. All is fairly quiet at Shanghai this morning, and the foreigners are not anxious. 12,000 American marines with fixed bayonets marched through the Settlement to-day headed by a band.—Reuter.

LONDON, March 21.

Shanghai.—Police baton charges were made by the International City Police to disperse the huge assemblies which were blocking traffic. The Nationalist flag is flying over the Post Office and most of the Chinese shops. The Japanese naval detachment of fifteen hundred men which landed this morning, is patrolling the bund. H. M. S. "Hawkins" also landed a party. The main Cantonese force is still a few miles from the city.—Reuter.

LONDON, March 21.

A small detachment of Chinese troops came into contact with the French outpost, at the furthermost border of the French Concession. Shots were exchanged and Chinese were driven off.—Reuter.

NEW DELHI, March 21.

It is understood that India will be represented at the forthcoming Economic Conference under the auspices of the League of Nations by the following three non-officials: Sir N. Wadia, Sir Campbell Rhodes and Dr. Hyder.—A. P.

LONDON, March 21.

Shanghai.—Continuous rumble of firing including machine guns and artillery is clearly audible in the direction of the native city where the absence of any kind of authority is encouraging disorderly elements to take advantage of the disturbed conditions. Bullets and shrapnel have fallen in International concession and the Russian and several Chinese civilians have been wounded. In addition to landing of Japanese naval detachment Dutch, Spanish and Italians have landed naval forces in the International Settlement. The French naval men disembarked in the French Settlement. The Suffolks have been detailed for defence inside the Settlement.—Reuter.

RUGBY, March 21.

Press telegrams indicate Northern Forces are withdrawing before the advance of Southerners who are closing in on Shanghai. They are astride ..anking-Shanghai railway and are said to have captured Changchow. On Sungkiang front, South of Shanghai, the Northerners are also reported retiring. There is a likelihood that fighting in Shanghai even tually will be avoided by mutual agreement. Though rumours persist of a general strike in the city, only a comparatively small partial stoppage has so far taken place. The worst feature is the murder campaign against Chinese workmen who have served the Chinese and foreign employers for many years and are opposed to the strike. Within the last two months, nearly thirty victims including women as well as men, have been brutally assassinated by terrorist organisations.—B. O. W.

LONDON, March 21.

Jack Horner has been scratched from the Grand National.—Reuter's Special.

NEWS IN BRIEF

3rd June, 1927 will be a public holiday in celebration of His Majesty the King-Emperor's birthday.—A. P.

Communication with all Yangtze telegraph stations beyond Nanking is interrupted.—A. P.

The Fourteenth Madras Provincial Co-operative Conference will be held at Madura on 16th, 17th, 18th April under the presidency of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas.—A. P.

HOME MEMBER'S STATEMENT IN ASSEMBLY

(Continuer from page 7.)
till arragements for their full release have been carried out.

Mr. Shafee: Has Mr. S. C. Mitra been released?

The Home Member: To the best of my knowledge, he is not among the released.
—Free Press.

DISCUSSION ON CURRENCY BILL.

Discussion on the Currency Bill was then resumed and Mr. Chetty's amendment to give the sovereign, the value of Rs. 13|5|4 was after further discussion defeated by 63 votes to 49.

The House then passed clauses 2 and 3 after amending clause two on the motion of Sir Basil Blackett by providing that coins shall be received at any Government Currency Office and at any time after the 30th day of September 1927 and at any Government Treasury other than a sub-treasury at the bullion value of such coins calculated at the rate of 8.47512 grains Troy of fine gold per rupee.

The House rose for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH PROCEEDINGS

After lunch clause five was taken up. Mr. Sesha Iyengar in order to guarantee the free now of gold in and out of India moved on amendment providing that any person might buy gold at the rate of Rs. 23/14/4 per tola at Calcutta or Bombay with a minimum of forty tolas and that Government would have the option of offering sterling for immediate delivery in London.

Sir Basil said it would be the immediate concern of the currency authorities during the period before the gold standard bill was put into operation to accumulate as much gold as possible, so that on January 1st 1931 gold exchange and bullion could be offered not at option but as an obligation.

He thereupon moved an amendment to clause five designed to impose an obligation on Government to sell gold exchange. This took the form of a new clause which recommended the imposition of an obligation on Government to sell gold or sterling.

MR. KELKAR'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. Kelkar opposed the amendment of Sir Basil Blackett as the option of buying gold or gold exchange should lie with the purchaser and not with Government as proposed in the amendment.

The amendment of Sir Basil was then put and carried.

Mr. Chetty's amendment to secure that at least from 1st January 1931 the rupee should be linked to gold instead of being linked to exchange was replied to by Sir Basil who promised to use his utmost endeavours to get the Reserve Bank and Gold Bullion Standard Bill in a form which would satisfy as many people as possible. He was anxious that the little bill (laughter) now before the house should not be the ridiculous mouse coming out of the Commission's report. Everyone was agreed that Government should not be the currency authority (laughter). With all the goodwill in the world he could not accede to Mr. Chetty's amendment.

The amendment of Mr. Chetty was lost.

An amendment altering the language of the preamble so as to provide the insertion of "gold or sterling exchange" for the words "gold exchange" was accepted. The bill as amended was then recommended for passage by Sir Basil who in a short speech affirmed that nothing in the measure was intended to prejudice a frank and full discussion of those subjects covered by the Reserve Bank and Gold Bullion Standard Bill.

Sir Victor Sassoon advised the house to throw out the Bill. Sir Basil Blackett was trying them to the chariot wheel of the Federal Reserve Bank, the very thing Sir Basil was advising them three years ago not to do. The bill proposed to fix irrevocably the price of the rupee in terms of gold. If gold prices fell down, a further adjustment would be necessary. There was the possibility of China wanting gold in the future. If these years proved groundless what was lost? The only result of throwing out the bill would be to postpone the establishment of the Reserve Bank and the Gold Bullion Standard which would not be an unmixed evil. Was the establishment of this bank and the bullion standard of so great importance as to justify them in taking an irrevocable step?

Dr. Suhrawardy in a humorous speech said that if the findings of the Currency Commission could not be accepted, there was lesser reason to accept the opinion of the Currency League.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta recounted his objections to 1/6 the maintenance of which through currency manipulation had already caused the loss of thirty crores. Non-officials were, he said, very indignant at Government treatment. He had not concluded when the President adjourned the House and warned the members that the House might have to sit after dinner to-morrow to conclude business.
—A.P.

NEED FOR A GENERAL RALLY

PT. MOTILAL ON HOME MEMBER'S STATEMENT.

NEW DELHI, March 21.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, commenting on the Home Member's statement in the Assembly to-day regarding the Bengal detenues, says:

"Sir Alexander Muddiman's statement is intended to be the last word on the subject for sometime to come, so far as the Government are concerned. Are we going to accept it? No, not for a moment. It comes to this, that there is not the least change of heart in the Government, and that Lord Irwin has finally committed himself to the policy of Lord Lytton and has allowed his own better judgment to be dominated by considerations of false prestige. Entrenched as the Government are to-day behind communal and other differences, they may, for the moment, afford to treat the resolution of the Assembly and the unanimous public opinion on the question with scorn, but I confess that I expected more far-seeing statesmanship from Lord Irwin. However, we know where we are now, and the suspense of the last two months is over. Not one man has been unconditionally released since the Assembly passed its resolution, not a word has been said as to whether the offer made by Lord Lytton to the Bengal leaders summoned by him, and repeated by the Government of India in the Assembly, was ever put before any of the detenues, and if so, with what result. The offer itself did not come to much, as it only amounted to a promise to take the assurance of a detenue that he should take no part in any voilent activity against the Government in future. As an element in this consideration of his case, but such as it was, it does not appear to have been put to any detenue, and if put, has not been acted upon. The net result is that these men are to continue to suffer inprisonment and internment alternately, being allowed no apportunity to prove their innocence.

"Our plain duty is to show to the Government in an unmistakable manner that we cannot and will not tolerate this atrocity. I am sure the whole country will most strongly condemn this action. But strong language alone will serve no useful purpose. What is required is action, and there is no more effective action that we can take than sinking our differences and presenting a united front to the self-willed bureaucracy. Let us make this an occasion for a general rally. Let us be prepared to give more and take less than we have so far been insisting on. There is no other way to maintain our self-respect."
—A.P.

AN UNHOLY ALLIANCE.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND WHITE RUSSIANS.

"Lansbury's Weekly" thoroughly exposes the hypocritical Note addressed by Sir Austen Chamberlain to Soviet Russia as follows:—

The Government are again holding out hopes with their die-hards that relations with Russia will be broken off on account of breaches of the clause against propaganda in the Trade Agreement. They recently in reply to a question stated that more than one complaint had been made and that another and final representation to Russia was under Cabinet consideration. Now we are assured by M. Litvinoff, the competent authority for the Soviet, that no evidence of a practical breach has ever been received either by the Embassy or Government—that after the "ultimatum" in 1923 Lord Curzon undertook to inform the Soviet Government of any case in which a breach was alleged, and that all the suggestions from Moscow that recent references to breaches should be substantiated by evidence have been ignored. In other words, all this talk by the Government and its supporters about Red propaganda and Russian breaches of agreement is itself White propaganda and not only a breach of the agreement of 19211 but also a breach of the underlaking of 1923.

AMAZING REVELATION.

But we have more sitting evidence than this of the association of the Government with White propaganda. There was published last week correspondence signed by one Sablin, the head of the White Russian organisation in England, referring to his personal relations with the Home Secretary, which has drawn from that Department.

an admission that Sir W. Joynson Hicks acknowledged with thanks the services of Sablin and his assistants to the Government organisations against the General Strike!

If this is not an interference of Russians in our internal affairs, what is? It only remains for the Government to be honest and to raise a corpse of White Russian desperados to fight the British workers such as that with which Marshal Chang is fighting the Chinese workers.

The breaches of the engagements of 1921 and 1923 are all on our side. For, as the young lady observed.

"This is the sort of engagement, you see That is binding on you and not binding on me."

Nevertheless, if we are giving sauce to the Russians for their propaganda, we should keep some for our proper—well—fix.

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TURKEY'S CONFLICT OVER EASTERN AND WESTERN IDEALS

BY ALBERT HOWE LYBYER (PROFESSOR OF HISTORY, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS) IN "CURRENT HISTORY."

The meeting at Odessa in mid-November of the Turkish Foreign Minister, Tewfik Rushdi Bey, and the Soviet Foreign Minister, Tchitcherin, gave rise to an abundant crop of rumours as regards the object of their conference. The most persistent of these maintained, that an Asiatic League of Nations was in process of formation, which would be joined also by China, Persia and Afghanistan. Like true diplomats, the personages concerned published no summary of their conversations. The Turkish representative merely announced that Turkey and Russia had reached diplomatic concord, and added: "Turkey does not favour any Western State to the detriment of any Eastern State."

According to a rival rumour Tewfik Rushdi Bey was discussing with the Tchitcherin how Turkey might enter the existing League of Nations without violating her agreements with Russia. This theory, while not necessarily excluding the former one, is distinctly the more probable because a long series of actions on the part of Mustapha Kemal Pasha and the members of his Government reveal an intense and persistent pressure toward the rapid westernization of the country.

PRACTICAL PHILOSOPHY.

The practical philosophy which lies beind the conduct of affairs of present-day Turkey is revealed clearly in The Book of Mustapha Kemal, by Abel Adam, which was published in the Turkish language at Constantinople during the present year.

The main theme of the work is a "comparison of mentalities" and a demonstration that the old Moslem and Arabian mentality of the Turks should be utterly done away with, and replaced by the modern European mentality. The author says, in his introductory pages:

The mentality of Europe is the mentality of this world; while we live in this world, we act by it. The mentality of Asia is the mentality of the next world; in the next world we shall act by it. * * * The nations which live at the present time are all on the west of us, whereas the East represents a series of nations whose rights to live have not been recognized. * * * It is the West that represents the happiest life, the strongest state organization, and the truest human life. We must learn their art of living. * * * Our colleges had one logic, one mentality only; i.e., to deduce everything from the religious books; whereas the Western mentality sees life with the human eye and organizes its life accordingly. We must know that the two cannot agree. * * We have tried to compromise between the two, but the compromise has been impossible. We have not faced these facts squarely. This is the danger for the Republic.

In this argument the author considers that he has explained the comparative failure hitherto of Turkish reform movements. These have attempted a compromise between the old and the new, and the result has been chaos.

Proceeding with a discussion of the Eastern or Asiatic mentality, Adam says:

The Asiatic peoples have never been saved from poverty and misery by the habit of deducing judgments from the divine laws. * * You find the divine command interfering with the most private affairs of a person and directing all phases of social, economic, commercial, scientific and administrative activity. These commands are the commands of God, and consequently they cannot be changed or modified, therefore as soon as they turn obsolete, you find another prophet coming with new commands. * * The most interesting thing is that every prophet has sought to ignore this life and to burn with a love of the next life. This is the meaning of the Nirvana of Buddha and the Paradise of Islam. This mentality has at the same time killed critical thought and dulled the intellect. * * Islam, besides its religion, has popularized the Arabic social life everywhere and has obliged the peoples to accept, not only its God and its religion, but Arabic family life, Arabic social life, Arabic character, Arabic customs and in part the Arabic language.

MENTALITY AT THE BASE.

The mentality at the base of such teaching may be analyzed as follows:

I. Truth cannot be discovered by reason, but by tradition.

II. Life must be administered not through the human principles discovered by the human instinct, but by the divine laws which are unchangeable and rigid.

III. This world is passing, but the next world is everlasting.

IV. To ascribe everything to fate or destiny.

V. To reject national life and to remain bound to religious traditions.

VI. To pay absolute homage to a spiritual head.

This iron cage has not left any possibility for the salvation of the Asiatic peoples. This mentality has been really an attempt to kill life and humanity. ... ... None of the prophets has been able to bring a message for the invention of machinery, electricity, steamships, airplanes, wireless telephone or medical formulae for the cure of cancer and other disease. We know to-day that the things that ought to be brought from the unseen world and to be taught to people are such sciences. In the history of Asia there never has appeared such a saint or madman.

Examine the governments and the history of a people which has had this mentality and what will you see? A despotic and immoral king with the title of the Shadow of God, and a palace in the form of a public house filled with slaves; then a big group of miserable people devoid of life.

Whatever Europe has tried to do with the aid of the positive sciences, the Asiatic peoples have tried to do with hymns, prayers, magic and spirits. Religions in the history of Asia are nothing else but reactionary movements of the jealousy of new prophets to each other. In a sense they are all the same. The teachings of Buddha, Confucius, Brahma, Moses, Jesus and Mohammed are all the same, they differ only in details.

Asia has been dominated by this mentality and it has no capacity within itself to change this mentality. Salvation can only be secured by the vaccine of the European mentality. Some think that this superiority can be secured by the adoption of the technical things alone. This is impossible. The Asiatic mentality must be rejected totally and the European mentality must be adopted totally; there is no other way of salvation.

MEDRESSAH MENTALITY.

Adam discusses next what he calls the Medressah or "college" mentality in Turkey. He describes in no flattering terms the former Ottoman organization. He pays the compliment to the mysticism of the dervishes, of crediting them with the preservation of a certain amount of national feeling. He believes, however, that the Ottoman Sultans all too soon took up the methods and ideas of the colleges of Baghdad. The author shows no fondness for the Koran, "that black covered Book which was in Mecca before Baghdad."

It is the black Book and its knowledge has dominated in Turkey for 600 years. It has controlled the intellectual, literary, social, scientific, political, administrative, civic and all phases of the Turkish life. Turkey spent all its income on the colleges and what was studied there? There was no study of the Turkish language. The Arabic language was the foundation. There is no more shameful thing in our history than the acceptance of such an Arabic educational policy by the Ottoman Palace.

The colleges established a divine science based upon peculiar interpretations of the traditions and the virtues of the Koran and anathemized all those who endeavored to get out of this circle.

By misinterpretations, it (this science) severed women from social life and allowed polygamy. This seclusion of women made it impossible for people to act collectively in any sphere of life, and consequently it sterilized our economic and commercial life.

We began by and by to feel that it was impossible to direct human affairs by such otherworldly knowledge, so the Revolution came.

REFORM.

Then follows a chapter of the mentality of the Ottoman Reform. Adam feels that the attempts at reform in Turkey lacked reality because they did not spring from the people. They were merely attempts to save the country by the artificial introduction of European political ideas. Imitating the French Revolution, which had no need to reform the established family life of Western Europe, the Turkish reformers left untouched the unsatisfactory family life of Turkey.

The reformers tried to strike a compromise: close by the Medressehs they set modern schools, besides the religious courts they established new civic courts. To be Islamized, to be modernized, and to be Turkified, was the policy of the compromisers. This compromise was impossible. The only course was that of modernization, and this could only be achieved through a Revolution.

The author then takes up the positive part of his argument in discussion of the European mentality. He follows the thread of history through the Greco-Roman civilization, the appearance of Christianity the rise of the Papacy, and the Protestant Reformation. He finds in the French Revolution the discovery that truth is rational.

The Revolution removed religion from the seat of power and left it only in society. This resulted naturally in nationalism. The French Revolution was for the whole of humanity, but it ended in nationalism.

No Revolution can allow freedom to its enemies. Personal freedom came after the Revolution. Therefore we cannot allow reactionary movements at the present time; otherwise the Revolution cannot succeed.

The last sentences quoted set forth very clearly the doctrine which underlies the recent trials and executions in Turkey. They suggest that the name "Mustapha Kemal's Book" is accurately applied to this treatise. The writer proceeds to an analysis of European civilization.

TURKEY AND EUROPEAN CIVILIZATION.

The European civilization is based on three great foundation: First, the rights of man; second national culture; third, national economy or finance. The Turkish Revolution also shall be based on these three foundations.

1.—The rights of man. Every citizen is born free and is free.

a. Individual liberty. This is limited by those things which a person does not wish to be done to himself by others. . . . Without personal liberty, liberty of conscience, and liberty of thought and press, he civilized nation can begin and grow.

It is certainly useful to accept the European law as it is, but if we do not have the idea of rights which has given birth to those laws, or if we do not have the plans of life of those men who have promulgated the laws of Europe, the life of those laws becomes short.

b. Family life. Life has given neither a bigger right to man, nor has it given less to woman. Men and women are free individually, and marriage is an association formed by the uniting of their rights together willingly, and divorce is a cancellation of that association. This mentality naturally rejects polygamy.

c. Freedom in the Government. This is democracy. The interest of the public is not for the detriment of the individual and the interest of the individual is not for the detriment of the public.

2. National culture. European civilization acts on the principle of nationalism; we must also do likewise. No nation recognizes the rights of other nations, or shows mercy or runs to help others. The European civilization is neither a Christian internationalism nor a Christian community. Such old institutions are excluded from European thinking. So we see an English type who is willing to kindle the whole world in order to light his pipe. All European powers are like that. We the Turks shall also be so. To-day there is no humanitarian mentality and therefore we cannot act on humanitarian logic.

The paragraph just quoted does not constitute pretty reading for a Westerner. Is it thus we appear in the eyes of those who are seeking to imitate us? How far is the picture true?

3. National Economy. The lover of modern civilization is national economy. It is found only in the family of European nations and is the result of European mentality. It is the outcome of mining crafts and engineering.

Herein appears an unexpected imitation of the Western conquest of nature. Proceeding further the author makes it clear that he is by no means under the influence of Soviet ideas.

If communism had been realized in the time of Jesus it would have satisfied fully the needs of those peoples, but it would have kept society in a primitive state always. Christianity followed the principle of producing only as much as was needed for consumption. The present economy is just the contrary. It is not based on the principle of producing as much as can be

G.S.A.

Mr. D. Healy, who has been appointed to act as Commissioner of Police, Bombay, in place of Mr. P. A. Kelly, on leave.

consumed, but of consuming as much as can be produced.

Besides this the governments have been obliged to control the raw materials essential for manufacturing in different lands. This was the chief cause of the great war. So the great powers feel anxious and are trying to unite and to show a united front against the Asiatic and African peoples. This, however, will not be possible. The end will again be a catastrophe.

The European civilization is this organization. It is not important for us to know whether it is civilized or barbarous. Human life is such at the present time. The duty of Turkey is to enter this family and to establish equally Turkish rights. Turkish culture and Turkish economy based on mining crafts. Life is logical and tragic, but it is plain.

A reference to the League of Nations as ridiculous and laughable does not agree with the alleged earnest efforts of the Turkish Government to be admitted to the League. The whole treatise, however indicates, an uncompromising and remorseless process of abandoning the old ideas of the Turks, and adopting what are believed to be the ideas of the Western civilization. It may be inferred that if Turkey is moving towards alliances with Asiatic nations, her aim is not to easternize herself, but to westernize her allies.

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WOES OF INDIANS PRINCESSES

dies that are being enacted in broad daylight. Matters have now reached such a climax that a poor Indian Princess was recently compelled to appeal for protection through the Press. She described her heart-rending tale in the "Bombay Chronicle" last month and the "Bombay Chronicle" is to be congratulated on having given her a chance of being heard. It is the irony of circumstance that glares in our faces and we cannot hide facts as they are. To think that in this land where woman was always revered as a goddess a lady of position is treated so badly that she seeks protection through the Press! But alas! it will create a little sensation and pass away as all things do in India.

APPEAL TO ENGLISH WOMEN.

The root of the structure is tottering. Our education is defective; therefore our minds are degenerate and nothing seems to rouse us to serious action for bettering our conditions. A new sensational phase is "Social Reform" and there are "social workers" who form committees, advertise themselves and "upset" society, not 'reform' it. Therefore to appeal to the so-called 'forward' Indian ladies is useless. With the Kaisar-i-Hind medal glowing in front of the eyes they will go wherever the Englshwomen will lead them to. Therefore my appeal to-day is to the English ladies in high position. They lead a life of their own, they have their own duties to perform, mostly conventional and social. There is a dead wall between them and the women of India. They stay in this country for a quarter of a century and go back not a bit wiser than what they were before. The British Government stands for justice. Their justice is exactly like that of a Mussalman, only one-sided and narrow, therefore no justice at all. Our women not only need protection but looking after very badly and all attention must be directed towards "female protection" and for doing so the movement must start from the highest quarters and we beg to draw the attention of H. E. Lady Irwin to the fact that just as much as the Viceroy stands for the protection of "men," the Vicerine must stand for the protection of "women of rank," particularly Muslim women, for they are the most miserable and isolated of all creatures on earth. A movement called Lady Irwin's Tribunal of Justice for Ladies of Rank should be started. This would be an immediately support to us in our tottering conditions and ladies can go straight to it to gain a hearing, for which at present an opportunity does not exist anywhere. If they are injured and wronged there is no place where they can even go for being heard. And the main object of this body will be to protect and recognise the rank and the status of the lady and to obtain for her an adequate maintenance suitable to her position—that is all.

The Prince is welcome to proceed along his own lines of attaching low-born menials to his Harem but these women under no account should be given recognition at all nor upheld by the British Government. It is simply disgusting how truth is often distorted, how hopeless it is to appeal to the Government or to law for justice. Law eats up all your wealth without giving you justice and the Political Dearment adopt an attitude of indifference while strictly speaking it is not seldom they and the Ruling Chief together that continue these horrible devices. So far as history is concerned even in the wilds of Africa, I am sure, such savagery is not practised, as is sometimes practised on us.

A LIFE OF HUMILIATION.

We the Indian women, who have been like Seeta, Savitri and Padmini among Hindus and Noor Jehan, Zubeidah Khatoon, and Rabia Basri among Muslims, are reduced to such a state that sometimes for a woman though born a Princess and married to a Prince—the marriage being arranged by the British Government during minority, all terms settled through their knowledge—the result is that one long life of torture and humiliations begins, even to the extent of being beaten with the sticks by menials, rough morsels of food thrown to her, of being kept locked up in a small dark room, penniless, food-less, while the Prince adds low-born creatures to his family and the Government upholds the newly-made Highness to camouflage the whole situation—smiling a hypocritical smile; such a dark age for India never existed in the annals of her history.

There is no such thing as prestige, sense of honour sense of duty, self-respect in the Mussalmans. My own miserable tale I shall repeat some day. My last appeal is made to my brave sister Atiya Begum Saheba in whom our hopes are centred. If ever this communication reaches the post, then I entreat the "Bombay Chronicle" to print it. To Atiya Begum the champion of women's emancipation the fearless, the noble daughter of Islam of whom we are proud I offer myself an humble worker in her field of activity.

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BLEEDING INDIA FOR IMPERIAL AIMS.

ARMY POLICY OF GOVT. OF INDIA.

SNAIL-LIKE PROGRESS OF INDIANISATION.

In moving the rejection of the Military Demand, in the Assembly, Mr. Chamanlal said:—

The growth of military expenditure should be in consonance with the growth of the revenues of this country and I find that in the policy that is pursued by the Government of India neither of these two principles are kept in view but that additional taxation is levied from the people of India with the sole object—I say it advisedly—of providing more money and more funds for the military policy pursued by the Government of India. Let me for a minute give a few details in regard to the statement that I have made. In 1900 the net revenue of the Government of India was in £ sterling 39.767 millions and the military expenditure was £ 15.376 millions. In 1920 the net revenue was £ 86.324 millions and the military expenditure was 44.480 millions. In these two figures what is most prominent is this, that within 20 years between 1900 and 1920 the increase in the net revenues of this country was 117 per cent. One would expect that the increase in military expenditure (if necessary though the necessity is not proved) would keep pace with the increase in the revenues of the country, but we find according to these figures that whereas the increase in the net revenues of this country was only 117 per cent., the net increase in the military expenditure was no less than 190 per cent. Taking the latest figures, the accounts estimates for 1925-26, the net revenue was 135.32 crores and the military expenditure was 60.3937 crores. The ratio of the military expenditure to the revenues of this country is no less than 45 per cent. In Great Britain the ratio between purely military expenditure and the net revenues of Great Britain works out to somewhere between 5 and 6 per cent., whereas in India the ratio works out to 45 per cent. of the revenues of this country.

THE PURPOSE.

The purpose of so much spending public money is to keep a standing army in this country not only to keep the people of this country down but also to use it for Imperial purposes. If I am challenged in regard to that statement I have only to refer, as I did refer on a previous occasion, the Government to a despatch issued sometime ago by the Secretary of State himself, and that the policy pursued in regard to the army in India is a policy which is purely for the purposes of sustaining British Imperialism in the East and the Middle East. This is what Mr. Buchanan has said:

"In so far as the military defence of India is concerned, India pays everything and the United Kingdom nothing, and yet the maintenance and the military defence of India is one of the greatest of Imperial questions. The military strength of India is the main factor in the strength of our Empire in the East. In virtue of that strength Great Britain is a great Asiatic Power."

Then the Government of India in 1896-1897 spoke with great frankness and this is what they said:

"Millions of money have been spent on increasing the army in India, in armaments and fortifications to provide for the security of India not against domestic enemies (not against domestic enemies as my Honourable friend Mr. Young stated)—or to prevent incursions of warlike people of adjoining countries but to maintain the supremacy of British Power in the East. The scope of these great and costly measures reaches far beyond Indian limits and the policy which dictates them is an Imperial policy. We claim, therefore, that in the maintenance of the British forces in this country just and liberal views should be taken of the charges which should legitimately be made against Indian revenues."

THE BOLSHEVIK BOGEY.

Now, Sir, in view of this categorical statement made by the Government of India themselves let no man on Government or official benches have the audacity to tell us that the Indian army is kept merely for the purpose of defending the people of India.

There is no truth whatsoever behind the assertion that Bolshevik Russia intends to menace the borders of India. We know from recent facts that Bolshevik Russia was the one country in the world which gave up its Imperialistic commitments in Persia and in other parts of the world. Is there another country in the world which has been able to realise so frankly and openly that self-determination for other nations ought to be the honest policy of all great countries. Bolshevik Russia realizes that, and are we to be told now, Sir, that a country which has acted in that manner towards the Persians, which has acted in that manner towards the Chinese, is a country which is going to menace the frontiers of India? And forsooth, because of this menace we are going to keep a huge army in this country. No Sir. I submit that this is a false fear which is being instilled into us. I do not say that the Commander-in-Chief does not honestly and sincerely believe that there is a danger. It is his business to believe that there are dangers. He is there in order to keep dangres in view. But we know perfectly well that all this is being done with the purpose of enabling the Imperialistic policy of Great Britain to reach fruition. It is being done of set purpose and we are being made to pay for the policy of our masters.

INDIANISATION OF THE ARMY.

Lord Rawlinson devoted the best part of his speeches to the question of Indianisation. Was it wrong to ask His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to devote at least a few general remarks to the question of Indianization? But neither on the floor of this House, Sir, nor on the floor of the other House did His Excellency refer to this matter. He did not refer to it because I consider, as Mr. Jinnah has pointed out, that there is no real, serious intention on the part of Great Britain to Indianize the Army. For if they were to Indianize the Army, Sir, the result would be obvious; their power would weaken, and not only weaken in this country but the Imperial power of Great Britain would weaken; and as my Honourable friend, Mr. Jinnah pointed out, it has been reckoned by statisticians that at the rate at which they are intending to Indianize, it would take centuries; one statistician has computed that it would take at least 365 years to officer the Indian army with Indian officers. Is that a state of affairs to which we are going to commit ourselves? And I desire, Sir, in moving the rejection of this motion to pass a vote of censure upon the Government for the military policy that they have pursued, and I desire that the elected members of this Assembly should place it upon record that they shall be no parties to the policy that is being pursued by Great Britain?

INDIAN NAVY.

Let me come to another aspect of this problem of Imperial policy. Let me come to the question of the Indian Navy which was so ably dealt with by Sir Purushotamdas. What is this question, Sir? We are being given the great advantage of what is going to be known as the Royal Indian Navy. We are going to have the privilege, the great privilege, of calling this Navy our own; and we are going to have the further privilege of being able to put one out of 320 million people in this country, one out of 320 million people, in the course of one year as an officer in that Navy. Is that correct, Sir? I want to ask Government. We are going, along with it, to be foisted with expenditure in regard to this Navy, which will not be votable by this House. The Indian tax-payer will not have the right to call the time, and what is the reason? Again in pursuance of that same policy of Imperialism in the East, the decision has been taken that this Indian Navy will be used not merely for patrolling our waters and for our defence, but it has been announced by the British Government that this Navy will also be used for war purposes by the British Government. We have to pay the cost of this Navy and Great Britain is going to make use of it.

Now, Sir, I consider that of interest to the country. In view of the military policy of Great Britain, in view of the Imperialistic implications of that policy in regard to India, in view of the fact that we are paying a more heavy premium even for ordinary insurance, I say we would rather not pay the premium for a safety that is no safety to us, that we would rather utilise the enormous sums they are being wasted on military expenditure, that we would rather preserve that money for the betterment of our people, instead of which this money is being utilised for the Imperial purposes of Britain. I desire that all Honourable Members who have the interests of their country at heart should register their verdict by a vote of censure against the Government for pursuing this policy.—A. P.

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"Chronicle" Photo.

Jamshedi Navroz Celebration at the Allbless Bag. A Navjot Ceremony is also going on.

A scene from "A Flirting Wife," screened this week at the Cinema Majestic.

DETERIORATION OF INDIAN PEASANTRY

MR. SURVE'S MEMORANDUM TO ROYAL COMMISSION.

The following is a summary of the memorandum submitted by Mr. A. N. Surve to the Royal Commission on Agriculture:

The condition of the agriculturists is becoming more and more impoverished. This is due to the periodic revision settlements, faulty system of assessment of crops (annewari) for purposes of remission and suspension of land revenue and coercive processes under the land revenue code. Notwithstanding the injustice of the Meston Settlement and the failure of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, the attitude of the Government of Bombay is hardly defensible. It is virtually killing the goose that lays the golden egg. During the five years before the Reforms the income from land revenue never exceeded per year Rs. 311.2 lakhs, whereas for the six years after the reform it never fell below Rs. 508.9 lakhs per year. How is the sudden rise of 2 crores in land revenue to be explained? Is it likely that the increase of 66 p.c. could not have hit hard the agriculturist?. Irrespective of any consideration of harshness the additional land revenue was extracted in the form of Revision Settlements, faulty manipulation of annewari for purposes of remission and suspension and coercive processes ranging from issue of demand notices to sale of holdings. The result of this process has been that the agriculturist is driven away from his farm to the city.

CONDITION OF PEASANTS' CATTLE.

The condition of the cattle is also becoming worse day by day. The pastures are becoming overstocked. Uncultivated land which was available for grazing is being brought under cultivation for the purpose of increasing revenue. Forest rules are tightening. All these factors are cumulatively leading to the deterioration of cattle. More cattle is now required to do the same amount of work than before. Reduction in grazing area coupled with increase in number of inferior cattle diminishes the amount of fodder available to each head of cattle. Underfeeding leads to susceptibility to epidemic diseases. Insufficiency of the veterinary department to cope with epidemics leads to cattle mortality which is preventible. As to cows there is the additional factor in the shape of slaughter houses. In the urban areas milch cattle even of the best breed is deliberately sold to the agents of slaughter houses when it goes dry, where it is slaughtered even though young and useful. Thus good cattle is destroyed and the price of milk is raised.

CULTIVATION.

Referring to the condition of cultivation, the depredations caused by wild animals is very extensive amounting to over 70 lakhs annually. Government maintain forests which harbour and multiply wild animals, but refuse to issue licenses of fire arms though specifically recommended to do so by the wild animals inquiry committee appointed by them. It will not undertake to construct wire fencing to keep off wild animals and will not advance takavi grants to Agriculturists except through the intervention of co-operative societies who are empowered to charge a commission and thereby raise the rate of interest.

As to the general welfare, the agriculturist must be freed from the grip of usurious and blood sucking Sowkars. Co-operative movement will take ages to improve matters. Government must come forward actively and adopt direct and effective measures e.g., land mortgage banks.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

SENATE MEETING AGENDA.

A Meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, of the University on Saturday, (the 2nd prox.), at 3 p.m., when the following business will be transacted.

(1.) Election of a member of the Syndicate for the rest of the current year vice Principal H. G. Rawlinson, resigned. (The Syndic to be elected need not be the Head or a Professor of an affiliated College.)

(2). Consideration of an application from the Director of Public Instruction for affiliation of the Deccan College for the Intermediate Science course, the report of the Local Inquiry Committee in the matter, and correspondence which has passed between the Syndicate and the College authorities in consequence of the report. (Dr. A. N. Meldrum will move in the matter.)

(3). Consideration of an application from the Principal, Rajaram College, Kolhapur, for affiliation of the College for the Intermediate Science course, the report of the Local Inquiry Committee in the matter, and correspondence which has passed between the Syndicate and the College authorities in consequence of the report. (Dr. A. N. Meldrum move in the matter.)

(4). Consideration of an application from the Dean, Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College and King Edward VII Hospital, for recognition of the College and Hospital for postgraduate medical degrees and diplomas and the report of the Local Inquiry Committee in the matter. (Dr. R. N. Ranina will move in the matter.)

(5). A proposal to make Karachi a Centre for holding the First and Second LL.B. Examinations, (Mr. Abdeali M. Kajiji, will move in the matter.)

(6). A proposal to make Baroda a Centre for holding the Intermediate Examination in Science. (Dr. N. A. F. Moos, will move in the matter.)

(7). Reduction of fees for admission to certain Examinations. (Mr. M. A. M. Khan will move in the matter.)

(8.) Standard for passing the M.A. Examination in Language under the revised regulations adopted by the Senate at its meeting held on the 27th November 1926, (Mr. M. A. M. Khan will move in the matter.)

(9.) Amendment of the regulations relating to the Bai Maneckbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Prize and the Uttamram Memorial Scholarship, (Mr. K. B. Mustan will move in the matter.)

(10.) Amendment of the regulations relating to the Shivchand Amarchand Talakchand Jain Literature Scholarship. (Mr. P. V. Kane will move in the matter.)

(11.) Consideration of a recomendation of the Faculty of Arts in the matter of the subhission of a thesis in lieu of the four principal papers in English at the M.A. Examination (Prof. P. A. Wadia will move in the matter.)

(12.) Amendment of the regulations relating to the B.A. Honours Examination in Languages other than English (Dr. S. K. Belvalkar will move in the matter.)

(13.) Consideration of the report of the Syndicate on Dr. K. G. Naik's proposal regarding the circulation of the Syndicate Minutes to the Senate (Principal H. Hamill will move in the matter.)

(14.) A proposal to circulate the Minutes of the Syndicate to the members of the Senate (Dr. K. G. Naik will move in the matter.)

(15.) A proposal to refuse offers of endowments for University Scholarships, etc., of a sectarian or territorial character, (Dr. A. G. Viegas will move in the matter.)

FORTHCOMING INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS RELATING TO INDIAN INTEREST.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 20.

One of the questions which is engaging the attention of the Government of India is, the composition of the Indian Delegation to the International Economic Conferen e convened under the auspices of the League of Nations on the 4th May 1927 at Geneva. The Conference is held to be as important as the Brussels Finance Conference. The conference is being convened in accordance with the resolution of the sixth ordinary session of the League of Nations in September 1925 which after expressing the conviction that the "economic peace will largely contribute to security among nations", proclaimed the necessity of investigating the economic difficulties which stand in the way of the revival of the general prosperity and of ascertaining the best means of overcoming these difficulties and of preventing disputes. The council of the League of Nations appointed a preparatory committee in which representatives of all interests and major state members were represented. India was represented on the preparatory committee first by Sir Atulchandra Chatterjee, High Commissioner for India and later by H. A. F. Lindsay trade commissioner for India.

AGENDA OF SUBJECTS.

The preparatory committee made recommendations in regard to the agenda of economic conference, its composition and date of its meeting. The agenda committee recommended (1) general enquiry into the word economic position with special reference to the analysis of Economic tendencies capable of affecting peace of the world and (2) study of international reactions in the three main spheres of activity namely commerce, industry and agriculture. The commerce committee suggested 4 main heads of enquiry viz (1) liberty of trading (2) custom tariffs and commercial treaties (3) indirect methods of national commerce and St. Shipping and (4) repercussion upon international commerce of the reduced purchasing power. The industrial committee emphasised on the organisation of production and international agreements from point of view of production, consumer and of labour. In the sphere of agriculture emphasis was laid on the development of international colloboration between producers and consumers organisations and the development of the purchasing power of agricultural producers. In regard to the composition of the conference, the preparatory committee suggested that both member as well as non-member states be invited to send members, to maximum of five and that while members of the conference should be appointed by the Governments. They should be chosen for their personal qualifications and should not be spokesmen of the official policy. It was further stated that in view of complexity and character of the subjects included in the agenda, it was desirable that qualifications of the members of the conference should be sufficiently varied and that taking the conference as a whole, there should be due proportion among them.

QUESTION OF INDIAN SHIPPING.

It is also contended that the question of protection of National commerce and shipping alone which is one of the sub-heads of commerce section needs a special representative, especially in view of peculiar conditions under which Indian shipping has to contend. Under the sub-head "protection of national commerce and shipping" the conference will discuss the following aspects of the question namely (1) subsidies direct or indirect (2) dumping and anti-dumping legislation (3) discrimination arising from conditions of transport and (4) fiscal measures discriminating against foreign imported goods. These are matters it is said in which Indian and European opinion do not coincide and it is held that Indian interests should be represented by an Indian enjoying public confidence. Indian commercial bodies it is said have vigorously represented to the leaders of the opposition groups in the Assembly to make representations to the Government of India in their behalf. It is understood that these bodies are also making representations directly to Government of India.—Free Press.

'THE MOST INTOLERANT ENGLISHMAN.'

U. S. ATTORNEY ON THE LATE MARQUIS CURZON

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.

Mr. H. R. Platt, the attorney who is appearing or Mr. Joseph Leiter in the suit connected with the administration of the £6,000,000 estate of the late Levi Leiter, father of the first wife of the late Marquis Curzon of Kedleston, declared, according to a correspondent of the "Sunday Express," that the primary cause of the present suit was Marquis Curzon's intolerance, which would brook no opposition.

"He earned during the war in the contemporary Press the title of the most arrogant of all Englishmen," he said. "That was certainly a great distinction, whether it be an honour or not."

Mr. Platt asserted that Lord Curzon's intolerance caused a break with Lord Kitchener, and with some of his closest friends, who refused to knuckle under to him in his administration of Indian affairs, and this same intolerance was the basis of Lord Curzon's early attacks upon Mr. Leiter's administration of the estate.

Mr. Platt quoted from a letter written by the first Marchioness Curzon, formerly Miss Mary Leiter, to Mrs. Colin Campbell, of Chicago, in which she complained of the administration of the estate, predicting that it would dwinde to nothing in five years. He added: "She cleaved to her husband against all her kin in Amercia. That letter was inspired by Lord Curzon He was angry with Mr. Joseph Leiter, because although a mere commoner he had dared to oppose his will to that of the Viceroy of India."

"FROM ENVY AND MALICE."

Mr. Platt concluded with a quotation from the Prayer-book: "From envy, hatred, and malice, and from all uncharitableness, good Lord deliver us."

The Leiter trial has been going on for nearly a year. The legal proceedings were started more than three years ago by the Countess of Suffolk, another daughter of the late Mr. Levi Leiter, who seeks for the removal of Mr. Joseph Leiter, her brother, from the trusteeship of the estate on the ground of malfeasance. She is associated in the trial with Lady Cynthia Mosley, wife of Mr. Oswald Mosley, the Socialist, M.P., Lady Alexandra Metcalf, and Lady Irene Ravensdale, the three married daughters of the late Lord Curzon by his first wife.

This lawsuit is a sequel to the remarkable career of Levi Leiter, who built up a great fortune during the growth of the Middle West of America, and particularly during his partnership with the late Marshall Field in the greatest department store the world had seen at that time.

When Lord Curzon fell in love with Miss Mary Leiter, her brother Joseph—against whom the present action is brought—opposed the marriage, and is said to have delayed every payment he had to make from the estate under the terms of the settlement. It is said that Lord Curzon accused him of dishonesty as long ago, as 1908. Since then it has been complained by parties to the present action that Mr. Joseph Leiter appointed a clerk to a trusteeship which was vacant in order to strengthen his hold on the estate, and that he himself owes the estate £1,400,000.

HOPEFUL MR. FUNG SAW.

RED CANDIDATE FOR HOLBORN.

Not content with being represented already in the House of Commons by a Parsee—Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, their member for South Battersea—the Communists are now to put forward a Chinese as parliamentary candidate for the Holborn division of London.

He is Mr. Fung Saw (his name means "Long Life and Good Luck"), of Pennyclose, Poplar, E., and he has been adopted by the Holborn Labour Party, which was recently disaffiliated from the National Labour Party because it refused to expel its Communist members.

CHALLENGE TO M.P.

The Holborn Labour Party is immediately to challenge the member for Holborn, Sir James F. Remnant, who has represented the constituency as a Conservative continuously since 1900, to resign his seat and contest it at a by-election with Mr. Saw on the Government's Chinese policy.

Mr. Saw, who is a pure Chinese but is a British subject by virtue of the fact that he was born in Hongkong, was adopted by the executive of the Holborn Labour Party by 22 votes to 16.

Mr. Saw is 43, and has been an agitator among seamen in China since boyhood. Since coming to this country he has been a propagandist at the London docks and in the East End among Oriental sailors, has formed a London Committee of the Kuomintang, the Chinese Nationalist Party, and is the organiser of the Chinese Workers' Union. "Your Government no good," said Mr. Saw to a "Daily Mail" reporter. "It send troops to China and that again do the British Government no good. Me not able tell why they do this kind of thing. Me no say I be successful in Holborn at by-election or general election, but very, very hopeful."

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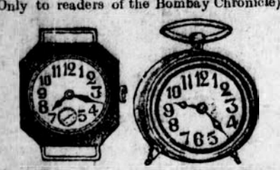

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SUKKUR BARRAGE DREDGERS.

THEIR GUARANTEED OUTPUT

INTERPELLATIONS IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

The following are the interpellations gone through in the closing session of the Bombay Legislative Council:

STUDY OF SANSKRIT.

Mr. L. M. Deshpande (Satara District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Government of India had during the regime of Lord Hardinge given a certain sum of money to them for encouraging the study of the Sanskrit Language. (b) Whether they have taken any action in the matter. (c) If not, whether they propose to take any action in the matter?

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai: Information is being collected.

JAIL ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. F. J. Ginvalla, (Bombay City, North): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the means for carrying out Jail discipline are punishment in the shape of whipping, solitary confinement, cross bars, bar-fetters, standing handcuffs, gunny-bag dress and "canji" food or whether they are in the form of greater facilities in the shape of libraries, books, cinemas, lectures as followed in the West; (b) how long they intend to continue old methods of punishment instead of substituting modern methods for them; (c) how many prisoners were given the punishment of whipping, solitary confinement, crossbars, bar-fetters, standing hand-cuffs, gunny-bag dress and for what offences and by whom the above punishments were awarded during the last three years; (d) whether they are aware of the atrocities committed by the warders towards the prisoners from time to time, in particular in the Visapur Jail and what steps they have taken to prevent the recurrence of such brutalities?

The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson: (a) Discipline is enforced when necessary by punishments of the kinds mentioned; but books and lectures are provided. (b) Modern methods have been introduced; they do not exclude the use of older methods when necessary. (c) Attention is invited to paragraphs 27 and 28 and statement VI of the Bombay Jail Administration Report for 1925. (d) In October 1922 three warders were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for ill-treating convicts at Visapur, Government are not aware of any other cases of misconduct by warders.

BORDER TRIBE IN POONA DISTRICT.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav (Satara District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether they are aware that a gang of about 40 persons belonging to a border tribe is visiting places in the Poona District and that it halted at Dehu on the 7th of February 1927; (b) whether it is a fact that the members of the gang terrorised the villagers and some of them committed thefts of fowls and sugarcane; (c) whether the gang has any ostensible means of livelihood or renders any useful service to the village community; (d) whether there is any objection to their repatriation?

The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson: Enquiries are being made.

EDUCATION OF BACKWARD HINDUS IN SIND.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram (Eastern Sind): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) the total population of backward Hindus belonging to Jatia Kalal, Kolhi Bhil, Od, Menghwar Mochi, Sochi and other Marwari and Sindhi castes in each District in Sind; (b) the number of pupils belonging to these communities receiving education in recognised or un-recognised Schools; (c) the number and value of scholarships reserved for backward Hindus in Sind from Government, Municipal and Local Board funds?

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai: Information has been called for.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

Mr. Lalji Naranji (Indian Merchants' Chamber): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether they have come to any decision regarding the question of Secondary Commercial Education with reference to which a Conference was held on the 20th September 1924; (b) if so, what is the decision; (c) what are the reasons for the delay on the part of Government in putting this scheme into practice; (d) whether they are aware that the institution of commercial examinations in the Presidency will do away with the necessity for the London Chamber of Commerce Examination; (e) what is the number of students appearing at the London Chamber of Commerce examinations every year?

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai: (a) to (c) Government have already sanctioned the institution of a Government Commercial and Clerical Certificate Examination. The first examination was fixed for April 1927. The question of deferring it to July or August was raised and it has now been decided to hold it in the last week of July 1927. A commercial class has also been started from August 1926 at the Esphinstone High School, Bombay, for preparing students for this examination (vide the Press Note on the subject published in February 1926). (d) Government are unable to express any opinion on this point at present. (e) The number of students who appeared for these examinations during the last five years (1921-25) is given below:—1921, 526; 1922, 579; 1923, 551; 1924, 584; 1925, 549.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A WEAVER WOMAN.

Mr. W. S. Mukadam (Panch Mahals Distict): Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) Whether it is a fact that when Mr. Goramkhan was the Sub-Inspector of Gangardi in Dohad Taluka of the Panch Mahals a weaver woman of Gangardi was kidnapped by a Mahomedan and a complaint about this was filed in the Police Thana of Gangardi. (b) Whether it is a fact that the Police Officer of Gangardi Thana had threatened the husband and gave him back the woman without doing anything to the Mahomedan who kidnapped the woman. (c) Whether it is a fact that the same woman was brought before the Mamlatdar of Dohad in the month of February or thereabout for making a declaration that she wanted to be a Mahomedan. (d) Whether it is a fact that the Mamlatdar asked her to produce the Fargati from her husband. (e) Whether it is a fact that the woman is missing now.

The Honourable Mr. J. E. Hotson: The information is being obtained.

KIDNAPPING OF A MARRIED WOMAN.

Mr. W. S. Mukadam (Panch Mahals): Will Government be pleased to state—(a) whether a married woman by name Wali, the daughter of Gooman Shawaji of the village of Delsar in Dohad Taluka of the Panch Mahals district was kidnapped by one Gulab, a Mahomedan employee of the B. B. and C. I. Railway in Dohad Railway Station Yard and kept in his possession for a number of days; (b) whether it is a fact that she was taken under escort of Gulab's married Mahomedan wife to a mosque; (c) whether any enquiry had been made in respect of the above mentioned events, if so with what result?

SUKKUR BARRAGE: DREDGERS.

Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay City South): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) what they have spent for purchasing the two dredgers the "Rohri" and the "Ruk"; (b) who recommended their purchase and whether any independent survey certificates were obtained; (c) what was their guaranteed output at the time of purchase and what is their present output; (d) whether they are working within the estimated rates?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: (a) The total cost of the two dredgers including 1,000 feet of floating pipe line, terminal pontoons and heave up boats for each was Rs. 26,23,875 which sum includes Rs. 2,01,000 for customs duty. (b) Competitive tenders were invited by the High Commissioner for India. The dredgers were surveyed and passed both by the Naval Architects in England and the Ships Surveyor to Government at Karachi and their certificates obtained. (c) and (d) The guaranteed output of each dredger under certain conditions was specified to be 8,000 cubic feet of solids per hour. Due to the presence of thick layers of brushwood and large stumps of trees in the silt met with in dredging out the foundations of the regulators—conditions which were not expected to occur—the average out-put of each during the past season was between 2 to 3 thousand cubic feet per hour. Consequently the actual working rate of excavation has increased.

DEPRESSED CLASS REPRESENTATIVE.

Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay City): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether they are aware that one of the representatives of the Depressed Classes in the Bombay Legislative Council is an Indian Christian; (b) whether they are aware that several resolutions have been passed by the Depressed Classes against the nomination of the said Honourable Member at their public meetings, refusing to acknowledge him as their representative; (c) whether the said Hon. Member made any representation to them as to his religious belief; if so, what such representation was; (d) whether the Government of India Act or the Rules thereunder provides for nomination of Indian Christian as representative of the Depressed Classes, if so, what the rule is; (e) what steps they propose to take in the matter?

The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson: (a) No. (b) and (c) The answer to part (a) being in the negative these questions do not arise. (d) and (e) The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to Rule 3 (3) (b) of the Bombay Electoral Rules.

FEMALE TEACHERS IN GUJARAT.

Mr. J. R. Patel (Kaira District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of girls attending the girl schools in the five districts of Gujarat during the last five years; (b) the number of teachers in those schools during the same period; (c) the proportion (i) of male and female teachers and (ii) trained and untrained female teachers during the same period; (d) the extent to which the schools were undermanned in each district separately in contravention of the rules in force during those years?

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai: Information has been called for.

REGISTERED MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani (Surat District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Bombay Medical Council has passed a rule that registered Medical graduates should not associates with unregistered or unqualified practitioners; (b) whether it is a fact that this rule leads to great hardship when applied to mofussil areas where there are very few registered practitioners; (c) if so, what steps they propose to take to remove this grievance of the people of the mofussil areas who stand in need of medical attendance; (d) when such steps will be taken?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: Inquiries are being made.

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"PERSONS & PARTIES AT DELHI".

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—With reference to what your Political Correspondent says in your issue of the 16th instant, my personal observations here bear out most of what he says. He is, however, somewhat unfair to Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, when he says that Sir Purshotamdas "was the one man who exerted himself to the utmost from the very commencement to put all parties in the Assembly together because" (and this is the essence) "he had a case to fight and a battle to wage against the entrenched forces of the bureaucracy." This is very unfair to Sir Purshotamdas, who it is well-known here, has since 1924 been genuinely anxious to bring about unity amongst the various parties in the Assembly. Everyone here knows how he helped to keep Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Jinnah together in the previous Assembly by his tact and personality, and it was to be expected that he would carry on his good mission this time too. The fact that the Ratio Bill was on this time is a mere coincidence and I know that Sir Purshotamdas would have worked here with equal zeal even if the Ratio Bill was not on or he was not interested in it. It is unfortunate that due merit should be withheld from deserving quarters because of a peculiar coincidence. Even after the ratio issue was settled I know it on absolutely reliable authority that Sir Purshotamdas is continuing his efforts to bring about some sort of better understanding between the various parties in the Assembly here. The other forces at work against this can be guessed by your readers. For the moment it would appear as if demoralisation of the parties and personnel here range supreme, and what the result will be is a matter more of conjecture than of reasonable estimation. The pity of it is that the electors in the country have not the backbone to call to account their elected representatives for doing the wrong thing. The case of Mr. G. Sarvotham Rao from the Madras Presidency is a very good case to quote, and as far as the Mohammedans are concerned, of course, the mixing up of communal issues keeps these electorates absolutely quiet. One cannot help coming to the conclusion that every country gets what it deserves, and therefore, in this particular case the near future will bring home to even the Mohammedan electorates what their representatives have ensured for them.

If the loss to the country owing to the defeat of the 1s. 4d. ratio is great let those professors who came out with the plea that the ratio was a subsidiary issue, now condole with the country. The parrot-like cry of these professors endorsed by Anglo-Indian papers and by the Finance Member, the refusal of the Congress to consider the Currency question at Gauhati, and hesitation of stalwarts like Motilal Nehru to understand the question and give a lead to the country in good time are further reasons for the country's defeat. Pandit Motilal Nehru's speech on the next day is a sad commentary on the "espirit de corps" of the popular party. There are a few more instances here, which, however, I must hold over for subsequent revelation if need be. My point is that whilst Muhammadans refused openly to vote for 1s. 4d. the Congress camp and patriotic professors, who were anxious for gold standard and gold currency cannot be considered to have no share direct or indirect in the Mahommedan attitude. But all these contributory causes will not prevent the Government from making the utmost of the sanction of the Assembly, and nothing but some magic can prevent India's gold resources from being depleted within the next twelve months or borrowing in England being resorted to by the Finance Member in order to keep up the 1s. 6d. ratio. And all this is to be done "in the best interests of India"! Let those who can think still ponder over this.—Yours, etc.

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